

THE AMADOR LEDGER

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A Card From Dr. B. H. Schacht to the Public.

Some 4 years ago I fractured my leg, and for a long time was physically incapacitated to attend to my outdoor practice; during these years I have not been idle, but studiously dedicated my time and talent to certain specialties of my profession, and the acquired knowledge and skill I now offer to those, who are in need of my medical aid and advice. My specialties are as follows:
Diseases of the rectum, as hemorrhoids, bleeding, internal and external, fistulas, fissures, rectal ulcers, polypos and prolapus ani. Epithelial cancers, sipoma and other malignant tumors painlessly and successfully treated and removed.
Radical cure for Hernia (ruptures) by the injecting and scarifying method.
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Eye diseases, from the simpler form to cataract, give absolute and instant relief of all aches and pains; burning of the eyes from inflammation, strain or granulated lids, corneal opacities, etc.

My method of treatment is new, painless, radical and based upon the most modern researches, procedures and reports of the most eminent hospital surgeons here and in Germany.
Correspondence solicited. Offices: rooms 1 and 2 Webb building—Jackson, Cal., P. O. box 115.

BRUNO H. SCHACHT, M. D.
The Amador Ledger has just completed a half century of existence, and is apparently just in the prime of youthful vigor. The Ledger first saw the light in Volcano in 1855, when that town was the largest in the county, but in 1857 was moved to Jackson, which has since been its home. For thirty years Richard Wedd has successfully conducted the paper. The Ledger has ever been aggressive in its policy, battling strongly for whatever cause it espoused, and has always been at the front in every important movement affecting the interests of Amador county. It has been one of the most successful papers in the mountains. Financially, always keeps abreast of the times in its mechanical make up, and in the editorial and local matter it contains.—Calaveras Press.

Told by Sense of Smell.
Snakes have a very keen sense of smell, by which they are largely guided in the choice of their food. A zoologist has discovered that the larger snakes at zoos often refuse to eat rats captured about the buildings, but quickly devour those caught out of doors. Rats taken indoors were kept for a day or so in a cage with an earthen floor, after which they were rapidly eaten. A similar experience was had with smaller snakes, copperheads, these declining to eat house mice, letting them run freely about the cage, or even over their bodies, with impunity, while field mice were quickly disposed of, even if they had been dead for some little time.

Turn About.
Fair Widow—'I'll marry you if you give up smoking.
Fond Sutor—You ask too much.
Fair Widow—I ask no more of you than you are asking of me—to give up your weeds.—Cleveland Leader.

Conductors Must Be Scholars.
Conductors on the German State railways are to be discharged unless they can pass an examination in the English and French languages. Some of them have been 20 years in the service.
Charles H. Holm, paper-hanger of Malden, Mass., the father of 24 children by one wife, is nearly 82 years old and his enlistment in the United States navy in 1837 probably antedates that of any living man. His pension began at two dollars a month and he now gets \$12.

Mrs. Emma Ranslow Allen, of Swanton, Vt., aged 96, has joined the Woman's Relief Corps of Jesse A. Jewett post, G. A. R. Mrs. Allen's grandfather was with Arnold at Quebec. She is also grandniece of Samuel Hopkins, a signer of the declaration of independence.

Frank Bosworth Brandegee, who has been elected in Connecticut to succeed the late O. H. Platt in the United States senate, can trace his ancestry back to the Mayflower. He is a Yale graduate of the class of 1883 and was quite an athlete while at college, rowing in the crew.

Henry K. Bradbury, of Hollis, Me., who recently died after practicing law for over half a century, is said to have had the distinction of being graduated from Bowdoin college at a younger age than any other of its alumni. He entered college at 13 years and was graduated at 17 in the famous class of 1844.

Cornelius Zabriske, the Jersey City banker, has purchased a plot of 20 lots and will present them to the city for a playground. He paid \$300,000 for the tract a few years ago. Mr. Zabriske offered to contribute \$150,000 for a new city hospital building if the citizens would contribute a like amount, but his proposition was not accepted.

"DAY" MALARIA CURE
First Dose Relieves Steps Chills at Once
Cures Malaria, Ague, and Colds and Fever in three days. Gives an appetite. A powerful but harmless tonic. Price 5 cents. Francis S. Ott, Sacramento, Cal.
Sold by all Dealers

USE MODERN BUCKBOARDS

Rubber Tires Now on the Wheels of This Originally Primitive Vehicle Are in Vogue.

"If the man who made the original buckboard could see one of the sorts we turn out nowadays," says a carriage manufacturer in the New York Sun, "he would certainly turn around in the road to look at it."
The first buckboard, consisting of a seat placed on an elastic board whose two ends rested on a pair of axles, was a very simple and a very rough and ready vehicle, designed for use on rough and rocky country and mountain roads, and there are parts of the country in which such buckboards are still used, turned out by local users; but the modern buckboard, while it still preserves in a general way the buckboard simplicity of appearance, is a very different proposition from that.

"We put now between the axles under the buckboard longitudinal steel springs, which prevent the boards sagging unduly, and give it greater strength and power of resistance and elasticity. We make such buckboards with one, with two or with three seats, seating two, four or six persons; and we make them either without tops or with them—a buggy top on a single seated buckboard, and suitable tops on larger buckboards if they are desired."
"And on some buckboards, to be used in districts where the character of the roads is such as to make their use advantageous, we put rubber tired wheels. No owner would want a rubber tired buckboard to be used in regions where the roads were sandy or rocky; in such steel tired wheels would be best, but rubber tires are very good for a buckboard to be used in the city, where a few buckboards are used, or where the roads are macadamized.

"The seats of these modern buckboards are made wide and with high backs, for comfort, and they are upholstered with the best of materials; which are, for that matter, used in these vehicles throughout, for they are made for service as well as comfort, and they are in fact most serviceable as well as most comfortable. But the man driving one of the old original buckboards, and who had never seen one of these, would certainly turn to look at it if he should chance to meet one of these modern buckboards on the road."

UNCLE SAM'S BIG BUSINESS

Likely to Do Things on a Large Scale When He Operates at All—Navy Yard an Example.

Uncle Sam may not set up as a business man, but when he does go into business he is likely to do it in a large way, as he does, for instance, at the New York navy yard, where are located the largest naval storehouses in the United States.

In the general storehouses there is carried a stock of material, merchandise and supplies of the most varied character, including lumber, cordage and provisions, clothing, shoes and libraries, including many articles of ship supplies and everything required for the sailors' personal wants, amounting in value to upward of \$10,000,000.

The business done in these storehouses during the fiscal year ended in 1904 amounted to more than \$30,000,000.

Supplies are received here from many sources, and from here they are shipped to all parts of the world. The shipments in the course of the fiscal year 1904 aggregated 21,000 gross tons and comprised more than 450,000 packages.

The official who administers this business, of a volume that would be counted big among the biggest businesses done by private concerns, is known as the general storekeeper, this post being occupied by a pay director of the United States navy.

VENICE FREE FROM FASHION

Women of Watery City Care Little for Decrees of Parisian Modiste.

The women of Venice are absolutely free from the rule which Dame Fashion exercises over their sisters elsewhere. They care nothing for modes. With them the length of the skirt remains always the same, neither short nor long, and they always wear plainly made dark dresses, black stockings and the heelless slippers of the east. Hats are unknown. The universal outdoor wrap for all ages and all sizes is the black shawl with a deep slitted fringe. It is folded with a short point above and a long one below, and sometimes it envelops the figure from head to foot. It is never fastened at the throat, and when it slips off it is gathered up with one outstretched arm, which makes the spectator think of a bird stretching its wing. In their attire the women of Venice are independent, only wearing local clothing; but, with feminine inconsistency, they are thoroughly up-to-date in the matter of hair dressing, the style of their coiffures changing from time to time, according to the vogue of the moment in London and Paris.

Too Bad a Risk.

Wife—That insurance agent who dined with us last night seemed a very gentlemanly fellow. Is he going to take you, dear?
Husband—No; he says I am too great risk.

Wife—Why, there isn't anything the matter with you, is there?
Husband—No, no; but he learned that you cooked the dinner.—Stray Stories.

King Ed's Foresight.

King Edward VII. always carries a "first aid to the injured" outfit in his automobile.

But Few Are Free.

But few people are entirely free from indigestion at this season of the year. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is not only the best remedy to use because it digests what you eat, but also because it enables the digestive apparatus to assimilate and transform all foods into tissue building blood. Kodol relieves sour stomach, heart burn, belching, and all forms of indigestion. Sold by all druggists.

SAY BRIDE CLINGS TO VEIL

Artists Declare Newly Married Woman Loves Her Costume and Always Wears It.

Artists say that only on rare occasions will a bride take her veil from her head and lay it aside when she is photographed. They assert that probably once in a hundred times will such a thing happen, for they want the veil show up prominently in the photograph.

H. W. Mills, of Wheaton, Ill., says a bride and groom came into his studio the other day, and he was surprised to see the bride remove her veil and with the flowers she carried, arrange it on a table. Then she drew the table close beside her and told the artist she was ready.

Nothing will tempt a bride to part with a veil that she has once had photographed as a part of her wedding dress. In Du Page county, Illinois, a singular custom regarding the preservation of the veil prevails. A large, box-like frame is constructed and a cabinet portrait is placed in the center of the background. Then the veil is neatly arranged around the picture, and the outer edge of the frame is entwined with artificial flowers to represent a crown. The bride held or wore when she was married in a similar frame.

Such frames adorn hundreds of walls in Du Page county farms and other homes. A wedding frame will occupy one part of the wall, and another frame will hold the silver nameplate that has been taken from the coffin of some member of the family of either the groom or bride.

TIE IN BRITISH COMMONS

An Unusual Occurrence in This Famous Body—Has Happened Three Times in a Century.

London journalists were reminded of an interesting bit of political history by a recent incident at the British house of commons. A division in the house upon a question relating to London street railways resulted in a tie—171 members on each side. Thereupon the speaker gave the casting vote in the negative. A tie in the house of commons is unusual, for this was the first time in many years that one had occurred. The last important division previously that called for the vote of the speaker took place in 1847. But just a century ago, in April, 1805, a resolution aimed at Lord Melville, a leading member of the cabinet, received 216 votes, and an equal number was given in opposition. The speaker gave the casting vote in favor of the resolution. In consequence of this vote, Lord Melville was impeached the next year, 1806. He was accused of appropriating public funds, but was finally acquitted. He was a great friend of Mr. Pitt, the prime minister, who did his utmost to protect him, and who was greatly grieved at the vote of the speaker.

WEAK CAN BEAR PAIN BEST

Physical Power Not Always Best in Severe Operations, Declares Famous Surgeon.

Dr. J. P. Lockart Mummery, the famous British surgeon, says it is often extremely difficult to estimate the condition of a patient with regard to his power of standing a severe operation. Often a weakly looking individual, who looks as if he would not stand a severe operation well, stands it quite well, and vice versa.

This is accounted for by the fact that a person of poor physique who leads a strenuous life has often much more highly developed nerve centers than one of robust physique who leads a life of ease and indolence, which makes but slight calls upon his nerve centers for great or sudden activity.

The mental condition of a patient prior to operation has a considerable influence upon the development of shock. Patients who dread an operation and who are in a state of considerable mental anxiety before the anesthetic is administered are more liable, other things being equal, to develop shock than those whose mental equilibrium is undisturbed.

Color Treatment of Disease.

In long experimenting with grass solutions, an English biologist has noticed that putrefaction does not occur in strong red or blue light, is only simulated in clear yellow, but really takes place in dirty yellow light or in darkness. He has also seen that workers behind dirty yellow screens are subject to skin eruptions. This has suggested to him the novel idea of color treatment of disease, a dirty yellow of the skin being assumed to indicate a degeneration of the yellow fluids of the body—the bile, etc.—and to require a yellow restorative, like dandelion, lemon or sulphur, while lack of healthful redness shows the need of a red tonic and massage with a red stone. Blue is needed for "black blood," congestion, chills and to destroy mold fungus.

She Was It.
Miss Gaddie—Your brother and I were partners in a little game of whist at Hoy's house last evening.
Miss Knox—Oh! I thought it might be you.

Miss Gaddie—Why? What did he tell you about it?
Miss Knox—He just said he had had a rubber at twist.—Philadelphia Press.

An Obligation.
"Do you think that we are descended from monkeys?" asked the off-hand scientist.

"I am not worried about that," answered Miss Cayenne. "What we should do is to prevent our own posterity from feeling that way."—Washington Star.

Every Ounce You Eat

Every ounce of food you eat that fails to digest does a pound of harm. It turns the entire meal into poison. This not only deprives the blood of the necessary tissue building material but it poisons it. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is a perfect digestant. It digests the food regardless of the condition of the stomach. It allows that organ to rest and get strong again. Relieves belching, heart burn, sour stomach, indigestion, palpitation of the heart, etc. Sold by all druggists.

TOO RICH AND RECKLESS.

Butler Gives Reason Why Wealthy People's Servants Go the Wrong Road.

"You see, sir," began the old butler, according to Everybody's Magazine, "my son took service with Mr. J. J. J. As honest and well-meaning a young man he was as ever lived when he started, and that's why I want to speak out now and tell you gentlemen that it ain't altogether a servant's fault when he goes wrong. You don't mean it, but you're careless in your talk, and it's all heard and repeated and set store by in a way you'd hardly believe. Your fathers and mothers, gentlemen and ladies, they were different, and looked after their servants and their houses different. But you don't care what we are like if things run smooth and give you no trouble. The tradesmen, maybe, bid to the butler and cook for your custom, and the higher the bills are the better it is for them both, and half the time you don't take no notice, and it gets kind of easy to pick up things in little ways. Everybody's too rich and too reckless and that's the whole trouble. What do these young men that's waiting on the table hear talked about all the time? Why, money, and how much you can do with it, and how mean you look without it. That's not just what you say, but that's how they hear it. They see extravagance all round them, and hear it talked all the time, and they go and do the same. If you boast of how much you've made playing cards and betting on the races, why they'll think it's a grand thing to do, and they'll do it once too often and be caught like my poor boy. I ain't defending William, but if you will excuse me, you stole his conscience, sir, before he stole your silver. You'll get back your property, but he'll never get back what he's lost—and if you send him to prison, he—he'll come out worse than he went in. He was a good lad when he went to you, but you do keep a rather fast house, sir, and it's hard for an ignorant man to see higher than his betters. If you'd give him a chance—if you'd let him off—"

CHINA A POULTRY COUNTRY

Farmers of the Orient Handle Enormous Consignments of Eggs at One Time.

The keenest of poultry farmers is, as Mr. Chamberlain once said of himself in another connection, "a child in these matters" as compared with the poultry farmers of China. A traveler passing through the province of Chekiang a few weeks ago was struck with the enormous number of young chickens carried in the farmers' carts he met in the T'ing-tai country. He made inquiries on the subject, and at length he was asked by a poultry farmer to go and inspect his rearing arrangements. The plant deals with 10,000 eggs at a time and the average product is 5,000 chicks. The arrangements are simple and inexpensive, but they include opportunities for the scientific examination of the eggs in the course of incubation, and it is amusing to hear that where the eggs on examination through the testing holes do not show signs of fertilization at the end of the fourth day, "they are immediately discarded to be sold cheap."

FISH BANK IS INTERESTING

Discovered Four Hundred Years Ago by Cabot, St. John's Is Base of World Industry.

St. John's is a place teeming with interest. It is over 400 years old, having been discovered by Cabot in 1497 and settled by Devon fishermen a few years later, since when it has been always the base for the world's greatest fishing industry, that for "cod on the bank," says P. T. McGrath, in Four-Track News. In its harbor will be found argosies from France, Spain, Portugal and England and Nova Scotia, all engaged in reaping the harvest from the ocean, while the British industry was permanently transferred there as the colony, the oldest in the empire, became settled. Along the water front, on each side of the spacious land-locked harbor, which opens through a gap in the beetling cliffs, are stores and warehouses filled with cod, while at every wharf steamers and sailboats are loading this staple commodity for transport to the markets of the world.

Craze of the "Improver."

One of the employees of a small manufacturing concern in Gotham, says the New York Sun, has a craze for taking apart new bits of machinery and seeing the "how" of their operation. As a rule, he assembles them again without much difficulty. The other day, however, he assisted in taking down a small electric motor. He overhauled it and laboriously put it together and then gravely announced that the blamed thing won't run." His employer and the rest of the force worked for the better part of the day in a vain attempt to get the motor to work, and then began to quiz the "improver," as he is known. "What did I do to it?" he replied. "I didn't do a blame thing to it but improve it. I got it all together again the first try, and saved these two pieces out of it."

His Weather Eye.
"Now," said the employer, "you will have to keep your weather eye on our competitors."
"I'm afraid I can't," answered the new man. "My weather eye has been poked out by an umbrella rib."—Judge.

The Waterloo of Wealth.
"You have succeeded in everything you have undertaken."
"Yes," answered Mr. Dustin Stax, "but I haven't yet tried to give any large sums of money to a church."—Washington Star.

Bad Indeed.

Losing flesh is indeed a bad sign. Take Scott's Emulsion for it. For weak indigestion, for defective nourishment, for consumption, take Scott's Emulsion. It restores flesh because it strikes to the cause of the loss.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
J. C. Watson

RED FRONT RETIRING FROM BUSINESS

Sale Now Going On

THE REASONS FOR OUR SUCCESS
Did you visit our store last week and this week? Did it not surprise and astonish you to see the big crowds eager to buy goods? Our success is in these reasons:—
I. Our prices are surprisingly low.
II. People know we never misrepresent our goods.
III. We give everything we advertise.
I. Our reputation for square dealing and giving honest values.

Store to Let		Buy Your Rain Goods Now Rubbers, Rubber Boots and Oil Clothing at Wholesale Prices.		Fixtures for Sale	
A Few of Our Sale Prices				Clothing	
Men's Hats Fine Derby latest styles, \$2 and \$2.50 grades, on sale at.....		Men's Linen Collars, 2 for 25c value.....		Ladies' Flannellette Wrappers.....	
\$1.15		3 for 25c		Big Values at Big Reductions	
Golf Shirts 500, all \$1.25 and \$1 values, to be sold for.....		Mens Pants \$1.50 and \$1.25 values, at.....		\$12.50 Men's Suits on sale at.....	
65c		85c pair		\$8.85	
		All \$4, \$3.50 and \$3 Pants will be sold at.....		\$10 Men's Suits on sale at.....	
		\$2.15		\$5.85	
		\$1.65		\$8.50 Men's Suits on sale at.....	
				\$4.65	
		Majestic Shoe, for women, on sale at.....		Ladies' Shirt Waists.....	
				25c	
				Men's White Handkerchiefs ..	
				35c	
				Dozen	
				Overcoat Specials	
				\$10 values.....	
				Made of fine Melton cloth	
				\$8.50 values.....	
				\$5.85	
				\$3.35	

Red Front Store

MAIN ST., JACKSON, AMADOR CO., CAL.

Gilded Rubbish.

A valuable object-lesson on the destructibility of matter, and gold in particular, is to be derived from a visit to a gold refiner's establishment. Gold is present in or on an endless variety of articles in everyday use, and it can be extracted and re-used after the article has been rendered useless through age or damage. One would scarcely think, for instance, as one hands in a gilt-edged visiting card that after it has served its purpose there still remained enough gold on it to be worth extracting, yet such is the case.

Old picture frames, books with gilt-edged leaves or gold lettering on the covering, scraps of gilt moldings and a thousand and one odds and ends are carefully collected by dealers, and when a sufficient quantity has been amassed they are dispatched to the refinery. Nothing with the tiniest speck of gold or silver upon it is overlooked, considered too insignificant or too cumbersome.

On the occasion of a recent visit to an establishment there was found a large consignment awaiting treatment. Among a carload of broken picture frames were the sections of a huge and elaborately ornamented frame must have cost \$500 or more.

Sawn into convenient lengths and sent to the refiners an expert estimated that probably about \$20 worth of gold would be extracted from it. This is by no means an exceptional example of the "mighty fallen" that find their way to the furnaces, for everything that has gold in it at all is always worth putting through the furnace. Several large sacks were found stuffed full of odds and ends—book covers, waste photographic material, etc. These were all crammed into a furnace and burned. The furnaces are arranged in a row and are fitted with a plain sliding lid. They are of various sizes, according to the work in hand.

The rubbish having been reduced to ashes, the latter are then carefully sifted and the cinders thrown into another fire to complete the combustion. To the fine ashes flux is added, and the material is then ready to be placed in the crucible in which it undergoes its final fiery ordeal and by this means the metal is discovered. Flux is a compound of borax, bicarbonate of soda, saltpetre and pearl ash. Different combinations are used according to the contents of the ashes to be treated.

The flux, when melted, greatly facilitates the reduction of the material, and at the same time eliminates all the baser metals except copper. Eventually a point is reached beyond which the contents of the crucible can be reduced no further, so the vessel is withdrawn. The fierce heat and the glow of the furnace when open necessitates the men engaged in this task wearing a long, thick mitten, and also a pair of specially constructed glasses to protect the hand and eyes.

After being allowed to cool, the crucible is conveyed to a little iron anvil and the bottom broken off with a hammer. The contents are then found to have stratified into three distinct layers. The top is of a greenish color and consists of the salts; the second is blackish-brown, and is practically "glass;" and last of all, deposited by its specific gravity, is a button of gold. Accidents will happen at times, however, and occasionally the metal "spatters" during the process of melting, with the result that tiny globules of gold adhere to the side of the crucible, in which case the vessel is crumbled to dust in a mortar, and the process of melting repeated.

At times a crucible bursts and the contents are precipitated into the fire, necessitating the pounding up and remelting of the entire contents of the furnace. The sweepings from the floor of manufacturing jewellers' premises are always rich in metal, owing to the amount of things they include. Another curious substance that is sent regularly to the refiners is the rubber used by bookbinders to remove the superfluous gold leaf from illuminated covers. After laying on the leaf, the cover is wiped by the binders with a handful of plastic rubber, to which all the loose gold leaf adheres, leaving the lettering sharply defined. A ball of this pure rubber, after being used for a month or two, will yield a button of considerable size and value. These balls are not purchased by the firm, but sent to be melted down, and the product returned to the binders to be beaten again into gold leaf.

The rags used by the workers, who execute the gold lettering on marble slabs, etc., are carefully preserved and treated in the same manner.

None of the ashes from any of the furnaces are ever thrown away, but are carefully sifted, and the larger ones sent to a crushing mill. When the finer ones have accumulated sufficiently, they are assayed by extracting two ounces from the bulk. The addition of lead to the fluxes carries all the metal to the bottom of the crucible; it is then smoked off by means of considerable heat and a great draught, what remains in the capel being pure metal.

PUSH YOUR DEMAND FOR

BOSS OF THE ROAD

OVERALLS

DEMAND THE BRAND

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WE MEN CURE

Suffering from delicate diseases, such as physical and mental decay, Varicose, Stricture, Piles, Blood Diseases, Prostatic Disease, etc.

Contracted Disorders, Loss of Vital Power, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Lost Manhood, Mucus Drains, Etc.

We have the most modern, rational and perfect method of treatment for the quick and permanent cure of all newly contracted, nervous and chronic disorders of men and guarantee a cure in every case undertaken or no charge. We are permanently located in Stockton.

Our Fees are Fair and Our Cures are Lasting.

WEAK MEN

When others fail, we cure. There is no better equipped medical institution anywhere, and the services we render afflicted men are as superior as our facilities are complete.

CONSULTATION FREE

Call or write for Guide to Health, (illustrated) free (sealed). All letters are handled confidentially. Our references are the general press. Stockton and the hundreds of cured patients.

Patients coming to Stockton for treatment, should come direct to our office on arrival.

Dr. Freshman & Co.
Cor. Main and Calif. Sts., STOCKTON

A. H. KUHLMAN

Contractor and Builder

Will do work in any part of Amador County. If you want to build, send a note to Jackson Postoffice and I will call on you. Estimates furnished without cost on any kind of building. Will make plans and specifications for

THE AMADOR LEDGER

Published Fridays by
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SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

THIS PAPER is kept on file at E. C. Agency, 124 Sansome St., San Francisco, California, where contracts for advertising can be made for it.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1905

A Serious Problem.

Our judicial system is confronted with a serious problem in the cost which criminal prosecutions entail. As a general proposition, it may be said that crime must be prosecuted through established legal channels, no matter at what cost. To lay down any other rule would lead to anarchy and mob law. It is the fear of punishment that causes the wicked, vicious elements to curb in a measure their criminal propensities. Even this fear is not equal to the suppression of crime. Crime is rampant because perpetrators hope to escape detection, or if detected, to escape punishment through the intricacies and technicalities of law. Law-abiding citizens—those who deprecate any so-called protection of society outside the pale of established law—realize that the judicial methods have become oppressive upon them from a financial standpoint. Of late years the cost of criminal trials has been outrageously augmented. The fact states us in the face that if this condition of affairs continues, it will actually become too expensive to punish wrong doers by "due process of law." To punish otherwise means anarchy; to prosecute legally threatens financial ruin; failure to punish crime would give the criminal element a free hand, and tend to our social disintegration. The burden—some condition into which our laws have degenerated has received signal illustrations of late in Amador county. Take the Staple's case for instance. It cost from \$7000 to \$8000 at a rough estimate to convict that defendant. Even this sum, almost prohibitory in a county like Amador, is often exceeded many times in the large cities and wealthier communities. The unfortunate part of it is that this expense—burdensome though it be—was not entailed by extravagant methods in the conduct of the trial. It was unavoidable. The costs were necessarily entailed through the recognized forms of law. The curious feature is that after going to all this expense—amounting to nearly \$1 per head for the entire population of the county—the public is then called upon to spend large sums in the effort to undo the work of the jury and the court. The cost of appeal falls upon the public treasury just the same as the cost of the trial. The printing of the transcripts alone amounted to about \$800, and the county treasury had to foot the bill. We are not saying anything against the appeal in this case, but the absurdity of a system that piles up expense both ways—in doing, and undoing a thing—placing the burden at both ends on the same shoulders. True, a defendant's rights are as sacred as those of the people. Still there is something radically wrong where laws are so framed with a continually ascending grade in the prosecution of evil doers. A few trials a year like the Staple's and Murphy cases, would place Amador in queer streets from a financial point of view.

Alpine county furnishes a striking example of this inability or disinclination if you please—to meet the requirements of the law in criminal trials. That little struggling county is being consumed because of the outcome in the Badaraca case—accepting a plea of manslaughter for what is regarded from all the accounts that have reached us of the Pendola homicide, as a cold-blooded murder. It is very easy for far-off critics to blame Alpine authorities. They cannot view the situation as the people of that county were compelled to view it. They had to reckon the cost; and it appeared so staggering as to threaten grave difficulties to their people. They concluded it was better to concede a great deal than to incur the uncertainties and financial ruin which a hotly contested trial would have entailed.

A simplification of our criminal laws as regards expense is one of the crying needs.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to publicly tender our thanks to our heartfelt appreciation of the assistance, sympathy and kindness received from the many friends during the last sickness and funeral ceremonies of our dear son and brother, Frank Guisto.

Mrs. Kate Guisto.
Mrs. J. Guisto.
Mrs. J. Havastick.
Irene Guisto.
Etta Guisto.
Millie Guisto.

Around the World

"I have used your Fish Brand Slicker for years in the Hawaiian Islands and found them the only article that suited. I am now in this country (Africa) and think a great deal of your coats."

(NAME ON APPLICATION)
HIGHEST AWARD WORLD'S FAIR, 1904.

The world-wide reputation of TOWER'S EVIDENCE OIL Clothing has secured the business of the positive word of all garments bearing this sign of the Fish Brand.

A. J. TOWER CO., Boston, U. S. A.
TOWER CANADIAN CO., LIMITED,
Toronto, Canada.

Unanimous for Reduced Boundaries.

At the meeting held last Saturday to fix the boundaries of the proposed city of Jackson, not a solitary voice was raised in favor of clinging to the lines defined by the petition. Every speaker was in favor of cutting down the area. Of course, there was a difference of opinion as to the extent of the cut-down, and where the pruning policy should be followed; but of the necessity of reducing the territory to be incorporated there was no diversity of opinion; or rather if any dissenting opinion existed on this point, it found no voice in expression.

The view that the wider the scope of territory, and the more taxable property swept into the municipality, the lower the tax rate was liable to be, found not a single exponent. On the contrary, nearly every one who took part in the discussion, laid down the more logical proposition that the more compact the lines were drawn around the town proper, the less money would be required to maintain the government, and a smaller rate per \$100 would have to be levied. Single handed the Ledger has fought the absurdly extended boundaries as laid down in the petition; regarding the lines as therein defined merely a preliminary step, and not a fixity. They were intended as subject to review and correction by the town folks or the supervisors. The outcome is a signal victory for the Ledger's contention. The lines to be voted upon are shorn of more than one-third of the territory originally proposed. From one and three-quarter square miles, it has shrunk to 1 1/2 square miles.

There is still much dissatisfaction among those present at the meeting owing to a misunderstanding of the boundaries as finally voted upon. This, however, cannot be smoothed over now. The issue is fairly up to the citizens for settlement at the ballot box. In the opinion of the Ledger, notwithstanding the sweeping curtailment of the area, the boundaries are still much too large for an economical and efficient city government. Weighted down with so much outside land, we believe, if the proposition is carried, the result will be disappointing to the ardent advocates of self-government. We realize the need of Jackson's incorporation, and yet we can neither earnestly advocate nor oppose the proposition.

The State Dental Board.

The state board of dental examiners is in a peculiar fix, owing to the failure to act on the report of the commission appointed by the governor, to investigate the charges preferred against that body. The investigation was ordered on the strength of newspaper talk and vague charges by two disgruntled members. The allegation of crookedness were not sustained, but the commission stated that as at present constituted the efficiency of the board was at any end. The disturbing element is Drs. Cool and Dunn. They are simply holdovers, their terms of office expired long ago; but they hold down their jobs, because the governor has failed to appoint their successors. The other members of the board will decline to act with these men, and the disruption of the board, by the resignation of its regularly appointed members is imminent if some action is not taken ere long. The semi-annual meeting of the board for the examination of applicants is set for December 11, and a large number of applicants have signified their intention to take the examination. The seriousness of the situation is realized by the various dental organizations throughout the state, who are sending urgent petitions to governor Pardee to end the uncertainty by the appointment of representative men to fill the two vacancies. The following are samples of resolutions that are pouring in on the chief executive.

By the Southern California dental association: "Whereas, it is wholly impracticable and inadvisable for the state board of dental examiners as now constituted to conduct the regular examinations on December 11, and, whereas, it will work a great hardship on the dental profession of the United States, who may be laying their plans to take the examination, if the same should be held according to the advertised schedule.

"Resolved, that we, the Southern California dental association, in convention assembled, do this day respectfully urge the Governor immediately to appoint representative men to fill the vacancies of Drs. Russell and Dunn."

"Be it further resolved that we heartily indorse and express our entire confidence in the so-called 'solid five' of said board."

The resolution is signed by the secretary of the association, Dr. C. M. Benbrook.—Times.

By Santa Clara Valley dental association: "We, in regular session assembled, desire to commend and endorse the official conduct of those members constituting the majority of the state board of dental examiners."

Those men have labored, at great disadvantage, and at great personal sacrifice, for the best interests of the dental profession of this state and deserve the commendation of every loyal and ethical practitioner in California.

As vacancies have arisen in the board, of those members who have done so much for the dental profession at large, we earnestly appeal to you to fill those vacancies with men whose honor, integrity, and ability are above suspicion, thus enabling the state board of dental examiners to be what it was intended for, and to carry out the good work already under way. Very truly yours, Santa Clara Valley Association.

C. H. Hild, Pres.
E. O. Pieper, Sec'y.

Sheriff Norman took Thomas W. Francis to San Quentin yesterday to serve out his twelve year term.

Ayer's

Give nature three helps, and nearly every case of consumption will recover. Fresh air, most important of all.

Cherry Pectoral

Nourishing food comes next. Then, a medicine to control the cough and heal the lungs. Ask any good doctor.

"I first used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral 12 years ago. I have seen terrible cases of lung disease cured by its use. I can recommend it to all." ALBERT G. HAMILTON, Marietta, Ohio.

25c. 50c. \$1.00. All druggists.

for Consumption

Health demands daily action of the bowels. Aid nature with Ayer's Pills.

DOCUMENTS RECORDED.

[The following instruments have been filed for record in the recorder's office since our last report. We publish a complete list of documents recorded, and must decline to accede to any request to suppress any document from these columns. Do not ask us to do so.]

Deeds—Ora W. Jaycox to Frank B. Mills et al, Pension Pacer mine, Plymouth district, \$2700.

F. E. Blakely and others to John R. Davis, Mitchell and Dane quartz mills, Pine Grove.

K. M. Pense to Martha E. Moyle, part of lot 3 block 3, Jackson, \$300.

Wm. Dodge to Alex. Dodge, 200 acres, 33-7-10, \$1500.

Alex. Dodge and wife, to Wm. Dodge part of lot in Sutter Creek, \$10.

Benj. Griffin to L. W. Jones, 80 acres near Pine Grove, \$10.

Notice of Estray—K. E. Horton, one heifer branded H left hip.

J. W. Jones, one black and white steer, no brand, underbit and hole in each ear.

Brand—Antonio Canouela, brand recorded A C on right hip for horses, cattle and hogs.

Mortgage—Alex. Dodge and wife to Frank W. Soracco, 202 acres, 33-7-10, \$1500, 6 months, 8 per cent.

L. W. Jones to Ben Griffin, 100 acres, 24-8-14, \$450, one year, 8 per cent.

Certificates of Redemption—Alice M. Ryan 160 acres, 24 and 29-8-14, taxes for 1903, \$15.48.

John F. Davis, Dane and Mitchell quartz mine, taxes for 1903, \$239.33; also, \$126 taxes of 1904.

John F. Davis to Brown and Hannan on Original Amador quartz mine, Amador City, \$56.33, taxes of 1904.

John F. Davis for Dr. C. J. Decker, Mitchell mine etc., taxes of 1902, \$54.82.

Lis Pendens—Richard Webb vs Mary Kennedy—Notice of pendency of foreclosure suit.

Never since the Amador canal has been built, has the mining interests been so completely paralyzed for lack of water as at the present time. Not a stamp is dropping along the entire mother lode from the Mokelumne river to Plymouth. Five hundred stamps are hung up, and over a thousand men are out of work. Most of the mines are doing some repair work, and others are idle. The water is so scarce, a copious rain would at once revive the industry. Still the droughts gather not, and how long the drought will last is problematical. Last Thursday the water was shut off from Jackson for domestic use, and the morning. This was not caused, as some figured out, by the Argonaut storing water in their reservoir, and not allowing the town supply to go through the ditch. The fact is, there was abundance of water for the town, going through all the time. But when the Argonaut mill and hoist closed, the flow of water was so reduced that the intake at the tanks of the water works was too high to catch the water. The tanks simply went, and the tanks soon became exhausted, cutting off the town supply. Mrs. Richtermyer had men at work lowering the intake, and now it is so arranged that the water flowing in the ditch will be caught in the tanks. None will go by until the tanks are first filled.

Do not be deceived by counterfeiters who put the name of Hazel Salve. The name of E. C. DeWitt & Co. is on every box of the genuine. Piles in their worst form will soon pass away if you will apply DeWitt's Witch Hazel salve night and morning. Best for cuts, burns, hemorrhoids, eczema, etc. Sold by all druggists.

On Monday evening the neighbors and friends of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Courtwright met at Stacy Creek 40 strong and gave them a surprise party, he occasion being the 5th anniversary or wooden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Courtwright.

It is rumored that the Johnson brothers, who are working the rich copper mine on the old Pink place, which shaft is 70 feet deep and passes through a solid body of ore. They have also discovered a rich prospect of gold-bearing quartz, and are prospecting that at present.

"Wanted—Rains and other things," will be Rev. C. E. Winnings theme at the Methodist church next Sunday evening. Usual services in the morning, Sunday school at 2 p. m. and all are welcome.

Joseph Datson of Plymouth has sold his interest in the hotel business to Adam Huberty, but will still continue the saloon business, as heretofore.

Mrs. Matson, mother of Myron S. Matson of this place, passed away last Thursday at the home of her daughter in Oakland and John M. Dutton is calling for a number of years, her husband died about eighteen months ago. One sad feature was that her son Myron was unable to attend the funeral, as he was one of the jurors in the Murphy case.

Lemons, oranges, and bananas constantly on hand at Nettle's Mkt.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure any case, no matter how long standing in 6 to 14 days. First application gives ease and rest. 50c. If your druggist hasn't it send 50c. in stamps and it will be forwarded post-paid by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

BUYING BY MAIL.

Modern printing methods have made jewelry buying by mail just as safe as if you were buying at the big city stores. Lichtenstein Bros., 25 Stockton street, San Francisco, Cal., have issued a beautiful catalogue, depicting thousands of jewelry articles. This book is sent to any address free.

CASORIA The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. H. Hild.

Board of Supervisors.

The board of supervisors met Monday, November 13; all members present.

In the matter of incorporation of the town of Jackson, the minutes of a citizen's meeting held in the court room on November 11, were read by J. J. Wright, and ordered placed on file.

A map of the boundaries of the proposed city, as corrected in accordance with decision arrived at by the citizens meeting, was presented by J. W. Caldwell, whereupon the resolution was offered by L. Burke and seconded by A. Grillo, calling an election to vote on the proposition on Monday, December 5, 1905.

The motion was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Following bills were allowed:

A. J. Laveroni 800.00
Dr. L. E. Phillips, services 7.50
E. Pitois, labor 2.00
Geo. Folger, expressage 1.00
Dr. A. P. Griffin, medical expert 25.00

The bill of T. K. Norman \$2.50; also City Pharmacy 63.30, were laid over. Bill of Isaac Piver for witness fees, rejected.

A Graduate of Jackson Business College.



Few schools can boast of as strong a following of successful graduates as the Stockton Business College. The young man whose face is represented here is at present the assistant secretary of chamber of commerce of Stockton.

He entered the college from Jackson, Cal., in the fall of 1903 and completed with great credit the commercial and shorthand courses, besides acquiring a handwriting that he declares is worth the entire cost of his schooling. He went direct to his position from the college, and we predict that he will be heard from in the "upper walks" before he grows many more hairs on his upper lip. We are pleased to be able to note the success of our Amador boys in their chosen walks of life.

Notice.

Realizing the responsibilities attached to the office of sheriff especially during a trial, whereby a human life is at stake, and knowing that the people are entitled to men who are accustomed to an active life, and that such restraint after a long term is liable to cause irritability of temper, and much dissatisfaction, knowing all this we wish to offer to Mr. T. K. Norman, our worthy sheriff and his very efficient deputy Ed. Kay, our sincere thanks for their kindness and close attention to our wants, during our service as jury in the case of People vs. Clarence Murphy.

Geo. C. Jennings (Foreman), Geo. H. Chisholm, E. C. McCormick, Sol Bloom, W. S. Alford, J. Pearce, T. J. Hightower, C. H. Currier, J. C. Rader, M. S. Matson, John Andrews, J. A. Kaffer.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to express our deep gratitude to our many friends and neighbors, for their kindness and assistance during the sickness and death of our husband and father, the late L. J. Fontenrose.

Mrs. L. J. Fontenrose.
James L. Fontenrose.
John H. Fontenrose.

Headaches from any cause yield promptly to Rubner's Headache Powder. Quick and sure relief guaranteed.

"SAVED MY LIFE"

—That's what a prominent druggist said of Scott's Emulsion a short time ago. As a rule we don't use or refer to testimonials in addressing the public, but the above remark and similar expressions are made so often in connection with Scott's Emulsion that they are worthy of occasional note.

From infancy to old age Scott's Emulsion offers a reliable means of remedying improper and weak development, restoring lost flesh and vitality, and repairing waste. The action of Scott's Emulsion is no more of a secret than the composition of the Emulsion itself. What it does it does through nourishment—the kind of nourishment that cannot be obtained in ordinary food.

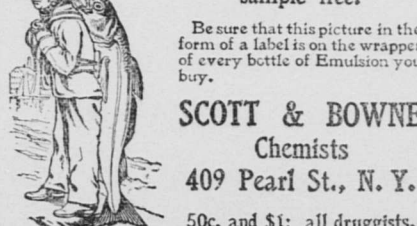
No system is too weak or delicate to retain Scott's Emulsion and gather good from it.

We will send you a sample free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE Chemists
409 Pearl St., N. Y.

50c. and \$1; all druggists.



Indigestion Causes Catarrh of the Stomach.

For many years it has been supposed that Catarrh of the Stomach caused indigestion and dyspepsia, but the truth is exactly the opposite. Indigestion causes catarrh. Repeated attacks of indigestion inflame the mucous membranes lining the stomach and expose the nerves of the stomach, thus causing the glands to secrete mucus instead of the juice of natural digestion. This is called Catarrh of the Stomach.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

relieves all inflammation of the mucous membranes lining the stomach, protects the nerves, and cures bad breath, sour risings, a sense of fullness after eating, indigestion, dyspepsia and all stomach troubles.

Kodol Digests What You Eat
Makes the Stomach Sweet.
Bottles only. Regular size, \$1.00, holding 2 1/2 times the trial size, which sells for 50 cents.

Prepared by E. C. DeWITT & CO., Chicago, Ill.

---Sold by all Druggists---

DIED.

MILOEVIICH—At the Oneida mine, November 13, 1905, Peter Miloevich, a native of Austria, aged 22 years.

TREGLOAN—In Jackson, November 14, 1905, Samuel Tregloan, native of England, aged 72 years.

GUISO—At Jackson Gate, November 11, 1905, Frank Guisto, native of California, aged 24 years.

DUNNAVANT—In the county hospital, November 16, 1905, E. T. Dunnivant a native of Tennessee, aged 77 years.

HACKNEY—In the county hospital, November 16, 1905, Matthew Hackney, a native of New York, aged 88 years.

PONTENROSE—In Jackson, November 10, 1905, L. J. Fontenrose, native of Pennsylvania; aged 55 years 1 month and 11 days.

Receipt books for sale at Ledger office; also all kinds of blanks, mining location, deeds, mortgages, etc.

Mrs L. J. FONTENROSE & SON

General Insurance Agents

SEARCHERS OF RECORDS.

Fire, Life and Accidental Policies written in the best of Local, Eastern and Foreign Companies.

Title Searching and Abstracting a specialty. General Conveyancing and Notarial work. Court records of the Superior Court of Amador county.

Office in Mearla Building, on Summit street, JACKSON, CALIF.

Delinquent Sale Notice.

HORN MINING COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Defender, Amador County, California.

NOTICE—THERE IS DELINQUENT UPON the following described stock, on account of non-payment of dividends, the 20th day of Sept., 1905, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name	No. Cert.	No. Shares	Am't
W. A. Bennett	10	100	\$20.00
M. G. Brennan	31	100	20.00
Harry Bush	143	100	30.00
John Calder	89	100	10.00
A. A. Davis	138	500	10.00
John E. Decker	100	100	50.00
Leo H. Estes	100	1000	50.00
Margaret Hayes	32	100	2.00
J. H. Hooper	100	250	4.00
Kate Crooks	57	100	2.00
Geo. McMillan	100	250	4.00
Geo. McMillan	100	250	5.00
Mrs. E. J. Martin	126	250	5.00
Mrs. E. J. Martin	127	250	5.00
Mrs. E. J. Martin	128	250	5.00
Chas. Delos Rogers	121	100	2.00
Chas. Delos Rogers	122	100	2.00
Chas. Delos Rogers	123	100	2.00
Chas. Delos Rogers	124	100	2.00
Chas. Delos Rogers	125	100	2.00
Chas. Delos Rogers	126	100	2.00
Chas. Delos Rogers	127	100	2.00
Chas. Delos Rogers	128	100	2.00
Chas. Delos Rogers	129	100	2.00
Chas. Delos Rogers	130	100	2.00
Chas. Delos Rogers	131	100	2.00
Chas. Delos Rogers	132	100	2.00
Chas. Delos Rogers	133	100	2.00
Chas. Delos Rogers	134	100	2.00
Chas. Delos Rogers	135	100	2.00
Chas. Delos Rogers	136	100	2.00
Chas. Delos Rogers	137	100	2.00
Chas. Delos Rogers	138	100	2.00
Chas. Delos Rogers	139	100	2.00
Chas. Delos Rogers	140	100	2.00
Chas. Delos Rogers	141	100	2.00
Chas. Delos Rogers	142	100	2.00
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Chas. Delos Rogers	151	100	2.00
Chas. Delos Rogers	152	100	2.00
Chas. Delos Rogers	153	100	2.00
Chas. Delos Rogers	154	100	2.00
Chas. Delos Rogers	155	100	2.00
Chas. Delos Rogers	156	100	2.00
Chas. Delos Rogers	157	100	2.00
Chas.			

\$20,000 Stock to Select From

**Men's Clothing, Hats, Neckwear and Shoes
Ladies' and Children's Wear of all Kinds**

<p>WE ALSO HAVE FULL LINE</p> <p>Dry Goods, Dress Goods and Trimmings, Laces and Embroidery, Ladies' and Children's Shirt Waists, Wrappers, Skirts, Leather Goods, Toilet Articles, Ladies' and Children's Neckwear of all kinds, Notions.</p>	<p>AGENT FOR CELEBRATED</p> <p>Walkover, Otz & Dunn, R. P. Reid and Napa-Tan Shoes; the famous R. & G. Corset, the Centemeri Glove and Buterick's Patterns.</p>
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SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Sutter Creek Show's Cash Store Amador Co.

THE OLDEST PAPER
Has largest circulation
Best advertising medium
It pays the Business Man to
Advertise in the Ledger.

THE AMADOR LEDGER

JOB PRINTING, CITY RATES
You can get your Billheads
Letter Heads, etc. printed at
the Ledger for less than you
can buy blank stock for else-
where.
Envelops, per 1000 - - \$3.00
Posters, 1-4 sheet, 50 for - 1.50
" Half sheets " - 2.00

Magazine Section.

CONSUELO ENCOURAGES SEX.

DAUGHTER OF VANDERBILTS
SEES IMPROVED CONDITIONS
IN FIELD OF LABOR.

Comparison of Past Restrictions
With Present Freedom Reveals
Growth of Woman's Sphere.

An ex-President of the United States thinks it not beneath his dignity to talk to the women of the country through the pages of a popular woman's magazine, warning them of the dangerous and undermining effects upon their character of active participation in public affairs. The feminine club life of to-day he especially condemns.

Following this comes the announcement of an interview with a representative of the new and charming womanhood of America in the person of Consuelo, Duchess of Marlborough. A daughter of the Vanderbilts, married into one of the oldest and proudest families of England, surrounded by every luxury and crowned with beauty, youth and grace, yet is she democratic enough to be interested in her sisters of the working world.

Women's Work Commended.
Concerning woman's work the Duchess says:
"It is gratifying to see the improve-

tempted to speak at a temperance convention recalls to mind the old story of Lucy Stone, of Massachusetts, a pioneer suffragist, who, after her graduation at Oberlin, Ohio (the only college admitting women at that time), desired to speak in one of the Massachusetts churches. The announcement of the address was made by the minister of the church in the following words:

"A hen wishes to crow like a rooster in this church on Thursday evening. Anybody liking that kind of music is invited to attend."

It seems almost incredible in these days that time was, and only half a century ago, too, when woman's activity was limited to so small a circle. As a means of livelihood she had but three vocations from which to choose: housework, sewing and teaching; and all poorly paid, at that. Marriage was supposed to be the chief end and aim of her existence. This state she sought, sometimes as a refuge from greater ills. A girl single at 22 or 23 was considered an "old maid." No woman, except among the Society of Friends, could be ordained to preach the gospel. The woman physician or lawyer was an unknown quantity.

The Women Held Aside Their Skirts.

When Antoinette Brown Blackwell, the first woman to graduate in medicine in this country, appeared on the streets the women she met held aside their skirts for fear of contamination from so unwomanly a creature. The bars of prejudice were high and strong.

COAL STRIKE PROBABLE.

AGREEMENT MADE THREE YEARS
AGO BETWEEN MINERS AND OPERATORS
EXPIRES NEXT APRIL.

Miners Will Then Demand Eight
Hour Day and Recognition of Union.
Owners Will Vigorously Oppose.

Charles E. Kern.

With the coming of winter many a householder has calculated upon the probability of a strike in the anthracite coal regions and wondered whether he should take the precaution to lay in a full supply of fuel. The day when the provident man laid up great stores for the frozen period of the year, filled his larder with good things to eat and his bins with fuel, against the inclement weather, has departed so far as the cities of this country are concerned. Now rich and poor alike, the provident and the improvident, look to the merchant to keep their larders filled. Their only providence is in laying up the money with which to purchase supplies when needed.

It is this change in the method of providing for the home, that has made the strike in recent years so terrible to the humble consumer, who may live a thousand miles from the scene of the industrial discontent and know nothing of its causes except that which he reads in his daily paper, and yet be the principal sufferer from the shortage of supplies that follows. The effectiveness of the strike is its power to create such a shortage in supplies and to bring the country upon the verge of a famine as bad as a food famine. Transportation, by quickly distributing products over the world, has routed the famine of old that sprang from the failure of crops. Now the cessation of labor produces the same shortage of supply that was formerly produced by the uncontrollable elements.

The chief protection against the recurrence of strikes has been found in agreements made between employers and employees, the present agreement in the anthracite coal fields being effective until April 1st next. Until after that date, according to the statements of leading labor organization officials, there will be no strike, as they propose to stand for the inviolability of contracts made by any of their affiliated associations.

The good offices of the President of the United States were used with great advantage in bringing about an agreement, between the coal operators and the miners three years ago, so as to make possible the production of coal. The fact is the President used only that indefinite power that may be regarded as the influence of his great office skillfully employed

in bringing the two sides to the controversy together.

Wields a Great Power.

Few people understand what an immense power is wielded by the President of the United States when that office is filled by a man of good judgment. The President, by issuing an invitation to the men on both sides of the coal controversy under the circumstances that existed three years ago, practically forced them to agree to an arbitration of their differences, because, had either party to that controversy declined to enter the agreement, it would have so fully lost public sympathy as to have been eventually driven to surrender wholly to its opponent. In that case the power behind the President was the power of public opinion. Not only is public opinion, when focussed by so skillful a hand as that of President Roosevelt, capable of forcing arbitration, but it is a satisfactory guarantee that the agreement when made will be kept faithfully by both sides to the controversy.

More Drastic Measures in Reserve.

But while the office of the President, with all its effective although indefinite power to force compliance was used in that case, it is a well known fact that the President was considering other means for forcing an arbitration, had the mine operators declined to agree to lay their differences before a board of arbitration. The President not only has well defined powers that are constantly exercised, and with which the people are fully acquainted, but he has other still more important powers which he can exercise at his discretion in cases of great emergency, and which it was understood at the time of the great anthracite coal strike he considered using in order to bring relief to the shivering multitudes of the land. He may do many things for the "public good." That is an indefinite term allowing a wide interpretation, but there are many people who believe that had the coal strike of 1902 continued a little longer the President would have declared martial law in the anthracite regions, and not only would have thrown troops into that section, but would have ordered the mining of the coal and its distribution to relieve the distress of the country.

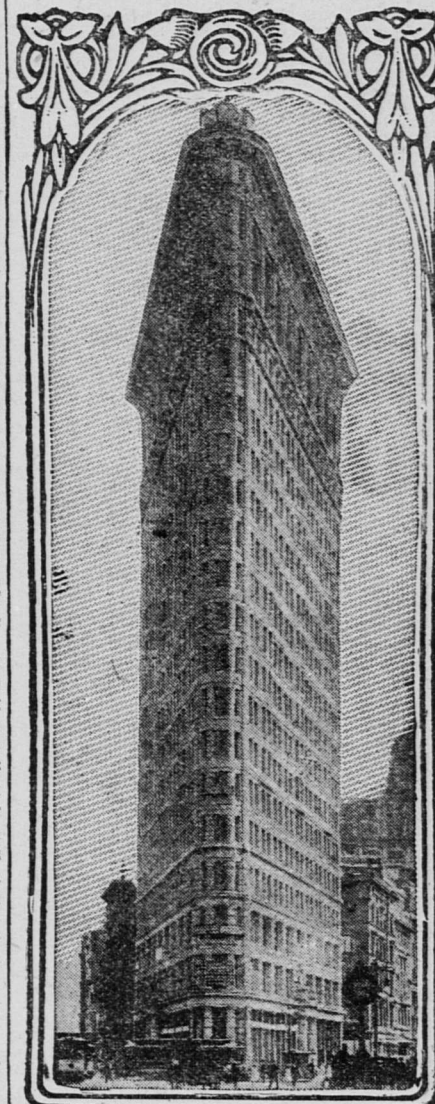
But, according to assurances that have been given to the public, the country is safe from a coal famine, at least until April 1st, 1906. Then there will be another meeting between the miners and the coal operators and the miners will demand both an eight hour day and the recognition of their union. The recognition of their union will be resisted by the mine owners to the last, and while it seems but a sentimental issue it will be insisted upon by the miners, and it may eventually be made the cause of another strike. One thing which may be borne in mind is that in case of a strike, the public, in the last analysis, pays all the costs.

THE HUMAN FLY.

REMARKABLE EXPLOIT OF AWNING
HANGER WHO CLIMBS
TALL BUILDINGS.

Witnessed by Gaping Multitude, He
Ascended and Descended the Tower-
ing "Flatiron."—Wife and Child-
ren Among Nervous Spectators.

There is a man who climbs the outer walls of the highest buildings and who uses neither rope, tackle nor scaling ladder. This man does not tell of his daring feats, nor has he a press agent to exploit his dizzy achievements. He performs this work in view of gaping multitudes who cheer and shudder as this man goes up sheer walls, digging his tough and nimble toes into the interstices of the stone, catching a cornice or a window sill and "chinning" himself up and doing other most venturesome acrobatic



THE FLATIRON BUILDING.

feats. The name of this man is John Garrick, and he is called "The Human Fly." His occupation is hanging and removing awnings. To do his work he simply walks up and down the outside of buildings while other workmen go from story to story by means of the stairway or the elevator.

John Garrick before he took up the trade of awning hanging was a sailor. He followed the sea from boyhood to manhood, and during his service on deep-sea sailing ships he learned to climb and cultivated his nerve.

A few days ago he was engaged in removing awnings from the Flatiron building, in New York. Broadway was choked with people watching the Human Fly at work. Incredible as it may seem, he climbed the sheer wall of that building from pavement to cornice, two hundred and eighty-six feet and down again.

Five years ago Garrick married. Naturally his wife wished him to quit sea-faring. He got employment as an awning hanger and in that capacity he

made his climbing skill pay. Though married five years his wife has never seen him at his work of scaling the outside of tall buildings until he undertook the removal of awnings from the windows of the towering Flatiron building. "Until that time," said the lady to a reporter, "I never saw him at the work. I knew he was removing awnings from the Flatiron building, so I went over to Manhattan to meet him yesterday afternoon, and I took our two children, Lawrence, two and a half years old, and Hazel, four years old, and waited for John in front of the Bartholdi Hotel. Of course I never thought John would climb that frightfully tall building. I was standing there when one of the workmen, who knows me, came over and said: 'Your husband will be with you soon, he's just coming from the ninth story now.' I thought he meant John would be coming by the elevator, so I didn't look up to the windows.

"The workman told me to look up. I did, and I nearly fainted, for there was my husband with his hands on the sill of a window on the ninth story and his toes in the grooves between the stones. I grew dizzy and wanted to turn away.

"Something held me fascinated, though, and I watched him coming down in a sort of criss-cross fashion as quickly as a man would run down a ladder. I said to Lawrence, 'There's your papa,' and the baby laughed and clapped his hands with joy. He didn't understand the danger, but Hazel did, and she began to cry. I couldn't look any longer and I turned my head away, but I could hear the noise of the great crowd that was watching him. I looked again, thinking he must be on the sidewalk by this time. Imagine my horror when I saw he had started climbing upward after I had turned away, and was then just up to the cornice. He looked like a little black fly against the white stone. He waved one hand and then began to move down. I watched him, but sometimes closed my eyes when it seemed that he had made a misstep. The crowd was so great that when he swung down to one of the store awnings I could only see him drop off and disappear into the maze of men gathered about."

THE WEATHER FORECASTS.

In Spite of Rallies the Government
Prophecies Remarkably Accurate.

Fifteen per cent. of error, said Chief Willis L. Moore, in an interview, is the record of the Weather Bureau. Not only is this proportion lower than in any foreign bureau, but in ten years not a criticism of its work, he adds, has come from any commercial, maritime or scientific organization. Certainly, if it does what it sets out to do, eighty-five times out of a hundred, the weather service ought to enjoy an enviable degree of popular esteem. What praise would be showered on a Congress that acted unwisely only 15 per cent. of the time!

In spite of the constant gibes directed at the Weather Bureau, there is undoubtedly among farmers and shipmen an underlying sentiment of friendliness and confidence. It has grown into a national joke that the forecasts are always wrong, just as Bostonians live invariably on beans and Philadelphians are always lethargic. But these whimsical articles of faith do not in the least affect anyone's practical attitude toward a forecast, a Bostonian, or a Philadelphian.

A contributing cause to the railing at the weather bureau is the activity of the long-range prophets. The superior usefulness of a forecast for next month over one for tomorrow being manifest, even sheer guesswork for the former period is preferred by thousands to a scientific determination for the latter. Recently a moneyed individual offered a substantial prize for the best weather prophecy six months ahead. If the Government bureau should try for that and win it—and it ought to be able to guess as well as anybody—it would become the most popular institution in the country.



CONSUELO, DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

ments which have been made in the conditions under which women work in this country since I was last here. You know that I am deeply interested in this question of the betterment of the conditions of life for women. England is doing much in this direction, but it is to America that we all look for leadership in movements of this kind, and I am happy to say that our hopes have not been disappointed."

The particular society in which the Duchess is interested is the Young Woman's Christian Association. She is to that organization in England what Helen Gould is to the Y. M. C. A. in this country—a patroness, generous of time, money and sympathy.

It is evident, however, that the Duchess' sympathies go out to the workers and the work along all the lines of betterment for women. She calls attention to the various associations and their enormous growth in membership, and to the change that has taken place in the position of woman in the world's work during the past sixty years.

Speaking of woman's efforts at emancipation and particularly of the famous meeting in Seneca Falls, N. Y., she says:

"The first woman's rights convention was held in this country in 1850. Three years later a woman attempted to speak in a world's temperance convention in New York and it took her three hours to make a ten-minute speech because of the jeers and interruptions of the men delegates. Florence Nightingale, just about fifty years ago laid the foundation for the glorious work of the Red Cross in the hospitals in the Crimea.

When Efforts Began.

"These were the beginnings of the activity of women in public movements, involving social reform, which now are having their full development in all lines of endeavor. When one reflects that the hardships faced by women speakers in those days ranged from hostile and rude interruptions to measures of even more active discomfort and unpleasantness, reminding one of an unpopular political campaign, and yet that they have persevered in their efforts, one cannot help being proud of their pluck and perseverance which has had such splendid results."

Reference to the woman who at-

tempted to speak at a temperance convention recalls to mind the old story of Lucy Stone, of Massachusetts, a pioneer suffragist, who, after her graduation at Oberlin, Ohio (the only college admitting women at that time), desired to speak in one of the Massachusetts churches. The announcement of the address was made by the minister of the church in the following words:

"A hen wishes to crow like a rooster in this church on Thursday evening. Anybody liking that kind of music is invited to attend."

It seems almost incredible in these days that time was, and only half a century ago, too, when woman's activity was limited to so small a circle. As a means of livelihood she had but three vocations from which to choose: housework, sewing and teaching; and all poorly paid, at that. Marriage was supposed to be the chief end and aim of her existence. This state she sought, sometimes as a refuge from greater ills. A girl single at 22 or 23 was considered an "old maid." No woman, except among the Society of Friends, could be ordained to preach the gospel. The woman physician or lawyer was an unknown quantity.

When Antoinette Brown Blackwell, the first woman to graduate in medicine in this country, appeared on the streets the women she met held aside their skirts for fear of contamination from so unwomanly a creature. The bars of prejudice were high and strong.

A Lullaby.

Hush, baby, hush!
In the west there's a glory
With changes of amethyst, crimson
and gold.
The Sun goes to bed like the King in
a story,
Told by a poet of old.

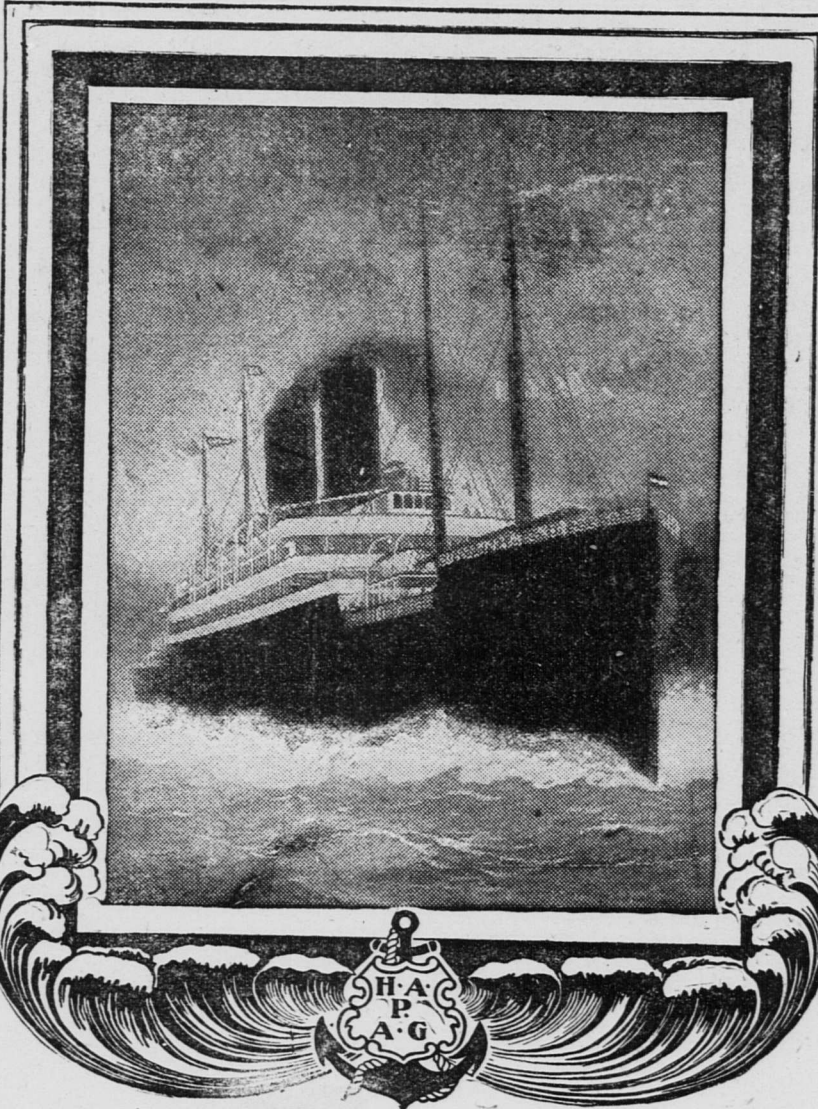
Hush, baby, hush!
There's a wind on the river—
A sleepy old wind with a voice like a
sigh,
And he sings to the rushes that dream-
ily quiver,
Down where the ripples run by.

Hush, baby, hush!
Lambs are drowsily bleating
Down in cool meadows where daisy-
buds grow;
And the echo, weary with all day re-
peating
Has fallen asleep long ago.

Hush, baby, hush!
There are katydids calling
"Good-night" to each other on every
breeze,
And the sweet baby moon has been
falling and falling,
Till now she is caught in the trees.

Hush, baby, hush!
It is time you were winging
Your way to the land that lies—no one
knows where;
It is late, baby, late; Mother's tired
with singing,
Soon she will follow you there.

Hush, baby, hush!
E. O. COOKE.



A NEW SEA GIANT.

The new twin screw, Amerika, which came sweeping into New York harbor the other day, after her maiden voyage, is one of those new leviathans of the deep, the dimensions and appointments of which would have petrified even the owner of Aladdin's lamp, had he been able to produce such a result. The Amerika is said to be the largest ship ever built for passenger service and is a sister to the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, now in progress of construction. The Amerika is some 700 feet in length, 75 feet wide and over 50 feet deep. Her capacity is 23,000 tons, which is something over twice the tonnage of the famous Oregon, Captain Clarke's great battle ship which made the long journey around the Horn in time to contribute to Cervera's defeat.

Although she is a passenger ship and has accommodation for 3,400 passengers and 600 crew, she has also a capac-

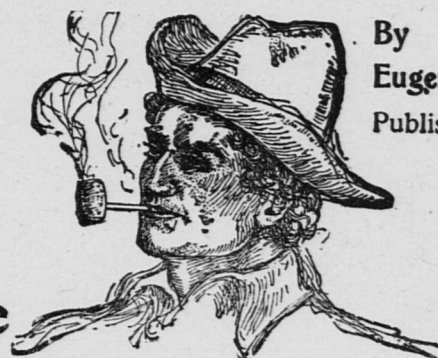
ity of 16,000 tons of cargo. She can carry 2,300 steerage passengers, but she has also provision for passengers who have a little money to spend. One of her "Imperial" suites for a voyage, affording accommodation for six people, can be secured for \$2,500, or an average of about \$60 a day for each person.

One of the novelties of the Amerika is the electric passenger elevator which whisks the passengers up and down between the five decks of the ship. A Marconi wireless telegraph apparatus found on the Amerika has now become an established feature of all large modern vessels.

The Amerika, while not designed, it is stated, to be a record-breaker in speed, is driven by quadruple expansion engines of over 15,000 horse power and is scheduled to make the trip across in seven days.

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Haskell



By
Eugene P. Lyle, Jr.
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A SINGULAR COMBINATION.

RIDER HAGGARD, WEIRD FICTION WRITER; MODEL FARMER AND POLITICAL ECONOMIST.

Makes Official Report on Salvation Army Colonization Work.—Would Direct the "Waste Forces of Benevolence."

H. Rider Haggard is a man of genius. At one time, he is writing such impossible creations as "She" and "King Solomon's Mines," calling into play a most vivid imagination and settings, in weird and unreal colorings; at another time, he is actively superintending the work on his magnificent 200-acre English farm; next he is studying over some new imaginative creation, wandering about his home, and not speaking to the members of his family for a week at a time; and again he is making an economic study, under a government commission, of the social conditions of the poor in America. In a short interview with him, as he passed through Washington this year, on his way west, I found that he possessed eminently practical hard sense, while the imaginative streak of his character did not manifest itself in the least, and I see now, that he has just made his report to the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, on his inspection of the three land settlements, which have been established in California, Colorado and Ohio respectively, by the American branch of the Salvation Army.

Colonization Work of Salvation Army

At these three points the Salvation Army has established rural settlements, taking worthy poor from the overcrowded cities, furnishing them with small tracts of land, sufficient money to get a start and make homes



H. RIDER HAGGARD.

for themselves, repayment for the cost of which is provided at low rates of interest.

Mr. Haggard expresses himself as extremely well satisfied with the results seen at the Fort Romie settlement in California, and the Fort Amity settlement in Colorado. The Ohio settlement he leaves out of consideration, as it is principally devoted to the redemption of inebriates, and the carrying out of agricultural experiments. At both Forts Romie and Amity, he found the settlers healthy, happy, hopeful and almost without exception doing well. Beginning in nearly every case with nothing, in the course of about four years at Fort Romie, he found these settlers worth about \$2,000 per head, above all their debts and liabilities to the Salvation Army and others, and at Fort Amity, an average of over \$1,000 a head, which he thinks is more than they could have possibly accumulated during the same period as day laborers on the land or in the cities.

Reason For Wide Encouragement.

It is true that, although the settlers themselves are doing well the Salvation Army, for the reason that unexpected difficulties in the opening up of the land were encountered, was called upon to pay some \$50,000 for its experience. Mr. Haggard declares, however, that under all the circumstances, and in the face of the principles demonstrated, and the success won in every other direction, this experience has been very cheaply bought.

"Further," he says, "I cannot see any cause to fear a repetition of that loss in the future application of these principles. It is therefore totally inaccurate to say, as has been done widely in press summaries of my report, that these settlements are financially a failure."

Would Systematize Philanthropy.

Mr. Haggard proposes a scheme, 1. e., to combine a judicious use of the public credit, with that of what I have called, 'the waste forces of benevolence,' and by means of these two levers, to lift some of the mass of human misery, which demonstrates itself in the great cities of civilization, to a new level of plenty and contentment."

He believes that if settlements are carried out on these lines, and especially if they are located upon good land, which has cost the controlling authorities little or nothing, there should be, as is indicated by the tables furnished in this report, no loss, but even a considerable gain.

G. M.

Ancient Adulterations.

Adulteration laws appear to have been quite as necessary in the good old days as in the sophisticated Twentieth Century. Even the adulteration of feather beds and bolsters had to be provided against. October 14, 1495, is the date of a statute prohibiting the sale in English fairs or markets of these articles, or of pillows, "except they be stuffed with one manner of feathers." It expressly denounced the use of such "unlawful and corrupt stuffs" as "scalded feathers, or fen-down." The last substance is the same as cotton grass, and was evidently in great demand as a fraudulent substitute in bed-stuffing. In the Eighteenth Century, again, we find complaints of people who bought fen-down at a halfpenny a pound, and sold it among feathers at sixpence.

SOUND ADVICE FOR MEN.

The Woman's Side of It—Converse of the Proposition That the Wife Should Burden Husband With Household Duties.

Beginning away back with St. Paul, who admonished the women to keep silent in the churches, the so-called weaker sex have been exhorted, advised and ridiculed; and a long list of conduct of the negative sort mapped out beginning with DON'T, and an equally lengthy array of the positive sort, starting with DO.

And all this sage advice applies in turn to maid and wife, debutante and dowager.

Now what's the sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Why not some advice to men?

Are you one of those men who continually leave their personal belongings, their hats, canes, coats or slippers, wherever they've happened last to use them?

Do you smoke your cigar in the parlor and let the ashes fall wheresoever they will, and that, too, after the regular Friday cleaning? And you endeavor to placate your wife with that superior sophistry about cigar ashes keeping out moths.

Do you bury yourself in the morning paper, even reading while eating, while your wife sits silent at the head of the table? Do you exclaim, or chuckle, or swear softly at the latest news, without sharing your information with her?

Do you compliment the little woman when you are enjoying one of your good dinners, or do you find fault if the morning coffee is just the least bit below standard, though the previous twenty-five mornings you have drunk the amber liquid of surpassing excellence?

Do you notice the new gown that has cost her days of thought and effort? Or do you say "You women spend a whole lot of unnecessary thought and time upon clothes," and then take your new top-coat back to the tailor the sixth time because "it doesn't set just right?"

Do you surprise your wife occasionally by getting seats at the theatre and giving her a surprise party of two? Or do you say "Aw, go to the matinee if you want to see the show. I'll go to the ball game?"

Do you tell her of your plans, your work, your perplexities? Do you share with her your hopes and fears? Do you let her know of the real life you lead so many hours each day? Or do you turn her questions with a brief "Women know nothing about business. It will only worry you?"

Do you sometimes take her in your arms and say "Little woman, you are a good wife—a real help-meet"? Do you ever tell her the things you did in the sweetheart days? Or do you let it go, thinking "She knows that anyway."

The woman's field of labor, big man, is narrow and circumscribed. It is bounded, ordinarily, by the walls of the house and the needs of the children. This is her province and she glories in it. But know that she also longs for contact with the big world, for the mental stimulus that comes from daily association with men and affairs, for the joy of recognized compensation for services rendered.

Because she is your wife, because she has entered into the domestic life, these things are denied her.

Can't you be generous to the little woman? Can't you welcome her into your larger life? Can't you make her your real comrade—your true help-meet?

Longest Bridge In the World.

The longest bridge in the world is the Lion bridge, near Sangong, China, supported by over 300 huge stone arches and extending five and one-quarter miles over the arm of the Yellow Sea.



THE MERGANSER WILD DUCK.

One of the most beautiful of wild ducks, with its dark, glossy green head, rich, salmon colored breast and strongly marked wings, its voracious fish-eating habits make the Merganser useless for food and thus an object but little troubled by sportsmen. A large number of local names such as the gosander, the sheldrake, saw-bill, diving goose, the weaser, have attached themselves to this large, handsome swimmer that studiously avoids man, even though no sportsman would trouble him, and that eludes pursuit by the most remarkable feats of diving and swimming. Eating is the chief object in life for the Merganser, who frequently swallows a fish so large that it can not descend into the stomach, but must remain partially in the distended throat until digested, piece-meal. But this process is so rapid as to always leave the bird with a voracious appetite and drive it to desperate rashness to secure its prey.

Swift currents with deep pools where the fish hide and foaming cataracts where they leap are the delight of the Merganser, whose marvelous diving and swimming enable them to take heavy

DESTROYING THE QUEER

LARGE SUMS OF CAPTURED COUNTERFEITS BURNED UP AND MELTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Coin, Stamps, and Other Imitations Accumulate in Uncle Sam's Strong Box in Large Quantities.—Valuable Counterfeiting Machinery.

The periodical destruction of counterfeit currency, spurious coin, postage stamps, revenue stamps and other contraband material captured from counterfeiters by the secret service, has been ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury. The accumulation of this stuff in the treasury is larger than usual. Three clerks in the cash room of the treasury have been delegated a committee to see that this "queer" money is done away with.

Every two or three years so much counterfeit money and counterfeiting tools and implements accumulate in the office of Chief Wilkie, of the secret service, that it is necessary to destroy it. The chief notifies the Secretary of the Treasury, who issues an order which sends the coin to the assay office, where all the silver and gold is melted or reduced from the mass, run into ingots,



CHIEF WILKIE
Of The Secret Service.

and sold, while the rest of the stuff, including the base metal, such as dies, stamps, etc., is taken either to the navy yard or to a foundry and there destroyed in the presence of secret service officers, who make affidavits of the destruction to the Secretary.

There has not been a house-cleaning of this kind since November, 1902.

Valuable Counterfeiting Machinery. At present the contraband includes in addition to counterfeit notes, coins, postage and revenue stamps, valuable and costly type, by means of which counterfeiters print the Latin numerals on "queer" notes; inks, paints, acids, photographic apparatus, dies, molds, stamps and other accessories of the art of making fictitious money.

This year a large batch of the Johnson-Hancock notes will be burned. They are known as the "Hancock 2s." They were made by the celebrated counterfeiter Johnson of Detroit and were so nearly perfect that the government suspended the issue of this note. No doubt many of these counterfeits are still in circulation and performing the functions of real money.

A number of notes made by the notorious but now "reformed" counterfeiter Brockway will be destroyed.

Even Pennies Counterfeited

In the store room of the Secret Service Bureau are many boxes of bad coins. Every coin of the United States from cents to \$20 gold pieces has been imitated, counterfeit nickels being found more frequently than silver or copper coins.

In the collection is some gold coin that has been sweated. Sweating is an ancient and simple trick, long practiced

by the Chinese and presumably introduced into this country by them. It consists in taking a bag of gold dollars and shaking them violently about for hours at a time, the result being that they are taken out badly worn and with a small deposit of gold at the bottom of the sack.

The government also has in its possession numerous counterfeits of foreign currency, principally Italian, German and Austrian, though there is some English and French. The government holds that it is as great a crime to falsify or counterfeit foreign obligations as it is to counterfeit our own.

One of the features of this curious collection is the number of advertisements so closely resembling money or stamps that the government officers determined to take charge of them.

CHARGES ADMISSION FOR CHARITY.

European and Diplomatic Gossip.

James J. Van Alan, the expatriated American millionaire, has taken a hint from the Duke of Westminster, who has for some time past charged all tourists or excursionists who desire to explore Eaton Hall and spend a day among the beautiful scenery on his Cheshire estate, 12 cents a head. So great has been the influx of tourists to Rushton Hall, Mr. Van Alan's historic place in Northamptonshire, during this season, that, commencing with January 1, he proposes to follow the Duke's example with a condition slightly changed. The income derived from the Duke's visitors is divided among local charities. Mr. Van Alan will charge a maximum of 25 cents to all visitors from abroad and 12 cents to excursionist parties other than those who may come from the county of Northampton, to whom the grounds will be free on Mondays and Saturdays. The income derived from all sources will be divided between the local infirmity and an institution for social intercourse and educational improvement which he means to establish in the neighborhood for the benefit of workmen. It is estimated that next year, when the house and grounds may be seen at the best, the income derived from this project will not fall far short of \$5,000.

King Leopold of Belgium, who is often mentioned as business partner of Thomas S. Walsh of Washington and Colorado, possesses considerable real estate in the French Riviera. His de-



KING LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM.

mesnes are at Villefranche sur Mere, near Nice. They are called the Col du Caire, and the Passable. Both have been enlarged some few years ago, notably the Passable, to which has been added the whole of the western side of Cape Ferrat. In this portion of the newly acquired property a small port has been constructed for the King's yacht.

Lady Henry Somerset, who is well known in this country from her great work in the interest of the temperance movement, has a woman footman, a female butler, and women in charge of her stables.

Members of reigning families, princes as well as princesses of the blood, have to obtain permission from the sovereign before they can leave the country. They are always expected to notify the monarch when they intend to absent themselves from the town or city where the court happens to be in residence at the time.

The late King Humbert of Italy on one occasion called his niece, Duchess Helen of Aosta, to severe account for having left Italy to visit her mother in France without previously obtaining his sanction.

This rule, which Viceroy Lord Curzon also introduced in India, caused almost open rebellion among a number of the more powerful maharajahs and gawkars of the empire, who on a number of occasions disregarded the Viceroy's rule and left the empire not only without his sanction but against his strict instructions.

The wealth of some of the Russian churches in costly gems, jewelry and precious stones is proverbial. Some churches in the United States, notwithstanding they are not supported by the government, as they are in Russia and other countries, are gradually acquiring rare paintings, statuary, stained glass windows and costly vestments. For instance, the most costly mitre in the United States, a mitre which represents \$10,000 worth of jewels and precious stones, is worn by Bishop Horstmann of the Cleveland diocese of the Roman Catholic Church. Most of these jewels were presented to the church by Mr. Gordon, who also donated to the city of Cleveland his magnificent Gordon Park. Mr. Gordon was a father of Mrs. Daisy Hanna, wife of Dan. Hanna, son of the late Senator Hanna.

"Old Probabilities" In Japan.

While Japan has had meteorological stations on some of her very high mountains since 1899, these were only in use during the summer. An all the year station will now be opened on the summit of Mount Tsukuba, near Tokio.

Rockefeller Scores In Japan.

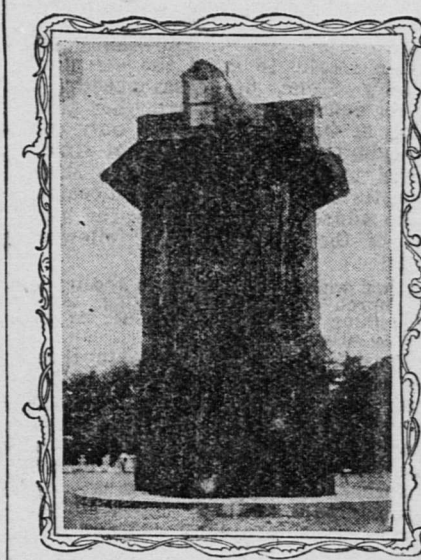
The British steamer Monarch sailed from Philadelphia recently for Japan with a cargo of 2,470,700 gallons of refined petroleum, one hundred barrels of lubricating oil and 1,200 cases of wax. This is the greatest oil cargo ever shipped out of the United States.

A SEQUOIA GIGANTEA.

Restoration In Government Grounds of Tree Twenty Feet Thick.

This picture represents the biggest tree in Washington and one of the "sights" of the National Capital. It has a strong attraction for strangers from afar and especially from the east and the south. This piece of a tree stands in the grounds of the Department of Agriculture, east of the Administration building.

The giant came from the Sequoia National Park in California and was exhibited at the World's Fair at Chicago. At the close of the fair it was brought to Washington. It is twenty



feet in diameter and is called The General Noble in honor of the Secretary of the Interior under whose administration so much good was done for the big tree reservations of the Pacific coast. The cost of its transportation to Chicago was \$10,000. The interior is hollow and a spiral stairway leads to the platform at the top.

A Dress Made of Postage Stamps.

An American lady wore a ball dress at a ball in Bermuda recently in which 30,000 stamps were used. Years were spent in the collection, and the dress was covered with stamps of all nations. An eagle made entirely with brown Columbian stamps was the centre of the breast. Suspended from the talons was a globe made of very old blue revenue stamps. On either side of the globe was an American flag, the stripes of blue and red stamps. A collection of foreign stamps was pasted on the back of the bodice in the form of a shield. A large picture hat, covered with red and blue stamps, a mask and a very pretty fan covered entirely with pink, completed the costume.

Improvising.

"I admire that last piece you played, professor, immensely," said Mrs. Gaswell. "It had a kind of wild freedom about it, you know, a sort of weirdness that touched me. Was it your own composition?" "Madam," coldly responded the eminent musician, who had been hired for the occasion, "I was putting a new string on my violin."

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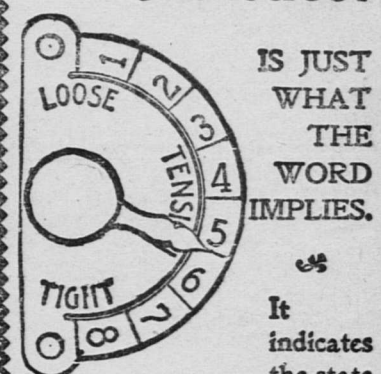
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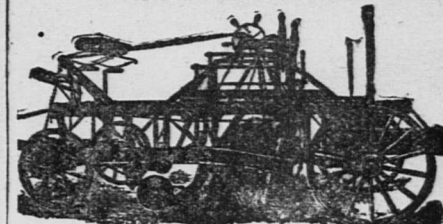
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AN INCIDENT of the SEPOY MUTINY

The old man looked up sharply. "There comes to every human being under the sun," said he, "in one shape or another the 'tide in his affairs' which, though it may not lead on to fortune, nor yet down to ruin, proves him, shows what is in him, brings out anything worth counting that may be latent in him, and exposes his weaknesses, too, often enough. That tide came to me in the Terrible Year—in '57—which found us English folk, little handfuls of us, isolated, almost defenceless, facing the brown millions who for once were banded together against us by hate and wrath. I was an assistant deputy commissioner in a God-forsaken district in India, and had been so long alone among the natives that I could not speak half a dozen sentences of my own language without slipping in a word or two of Persian or Hindustani. I prided myself upon having my fingers on the pulse of native life in that district. Things were going forward of which I could not get the hang. There was mystery in the air; you felt it, yet could find to it no key.

"During those months I knew what it is to be possessed by a demon of fear. I told myself that it was all fancy, that Asia was playing the devil with me, that I was losing my nerve. "I was in the deepest folds of the Dark Valley when Harold came up into



A MUHAMMADAN BUTCHER SEIZED THE REIN.

my district to shoot, bringing his wife and sister with him. I did not know him from Adam, and I had not seen a European lady for over three years, so I was a bit bothered by the intrusion. I felt shy and awkward in the company of ladies. I was only too glad to ship the party off into a corner of the district where game was plentiful as soon as I could contrive to make the necessary arrangements. I did not care much for Harold, nor yet for his sister, but Mrs. Harold charmed and fascinated me. Harold was a cran'y sort of beggar and his sister turned up her nose at most things, including me. Mrs. Harold was—well, just everything that a woman can be! Beautiful, with a sort of glory of beauty that yet had in it a certain dainty dignity that held her worlds above you, and good—you could see the goodness looking out of her eyes—and kind, in thought and deed.

"The Harolds had been gone a matter of some three weeks when the news reached me of the outbreak down country. I was sitting on my veranda, smoking my pipe and dreaming, when Haji Muhammad Akhbar, one of the leading natives of the place, came to me suddenly out of the luminous darkness of the night. He was shaking with excitement as he told me of the mutiny of our troops down south and of the rapidity with which the disaffection was spreading.

"The disaffection spreadeth fast. This very night it is known in our bazaars; to-morrow the villages also will know. Then, perhaps—who knoweth save Allah, the Merciful, the Compassionate?—the Raj of the Sahib-log will have its ending in blood, as in blood it also had its beginning, nor will it be the turn of our women folk to be made chattels for the pleasure of new husbands."

"At that word fear left me and a great wrath alone remained. I rose from my chair and in an instant I had him by the throat.

"Have a care, dog!" I cried, as I shook him to and fro while he gasped and whined and struggled. "The Raj of the Sahib-log is not yet ended, and if blood is to be let, see that it be not thine! In this district I am the Raj of the English."

"I thre' him from me, half strangled, and in a moment he was all abjectness and entreaty.

"Be gone!" I cried, spurning him with my foot. He gathered himself together and, whining excuses, dropped back into the darkness.

"When he had gone I stood for an instant dazed in a world that had of a sudden been shattered about my head. I realized the disproportion of the white man's numbers in India to those of the people of the soil.

"The words which Haji Muhammad Akh'bar had spoken, hinting of the fate that awaited English women in India, flashed across my mind, and with them the thought of the one

into the hearts of his hearers. He was foretelling the downfall of the British Raj.

"I glanced over my shoulder at Harold, and I saw that he had grown white, white to the lips, and that his bridle-hand was trembling.

"A native in the crowd yelled something in a raucous, falsetto voice, and I caught the words at once.

"Your fellows down country have mutinied and killed their officers," I cried to Harold. "Did you hear what that man said?"

"God help us, God help us," he exclaimed in that same hoarse, tense voice. "Let us get on—to the fort—to the fort."

"A great strapping Muhammadan, a butcher in a red turban, leaped from the crowd and seized the rein of Mrs. Harold's horse with one hand. The other held a meat chopper. The horse reared. I rose in my stirrups, raised my loaded riding crop and brought the butt down full between the fellow's eyes. He dropped like a log.

"Get on to the fort, Harold, in God's name, and take the ladies with you," I cried breathlessly, for now I was laying about me with that heavy butt, and the people, screaming with fear, were tumbling over one another in their eagerness to get beyond the reach of my arm.

"I caught a glimpse of Mrs. Harold's face, flushed with excitement, her eyes flashing with enthusiasm and a sort of fierce delight.

"Oh, how splendid of you!" she cried. "How splendid!" and then she and Harold and his sister were off, at a gallop up the hill toward the fort, Harold leading.

"The crowd had fallen back before me, and I rode straight at the Muhammadan preacher. I hit him, as I had hit the butcher, full between the eyes, and I felt the bone shatter beneath the blow.

"You dogs!" I cried. "You dogs who dare to bark because fools tell you that the Raj of the British is ended, get to your kennels like the whipped curs you are. And when sense returneth to you, come to me at the fort craving pardon, lest I send word to the government of the wickedness in your hearts, and the hide be stripped from you in punishment. Go!"

"And then, why then, and it brings tears to my eyes when I recall it, for they are men, these Muhammadans of India, though like children they be easily led astray or aright as a man may chance to lead them—the crowd set up a throaty shout, not of rage or defiance, but of approval and admiration.

"It is well done!" cried many voices. "It is well done, and behold our Sahib is a man. Let the Raj stand or fall elsewhere, here the Raj and our Sahib are one; and see, the Sahib stands while the fool who spoke vain things lies yonder in the dust. It is in truth well done."

"I turned my horse slowly and walked him up the hill to the fort. For me at that moment the world held only one thing—Mrs. Harold's face—and that too said, 'It is well done,' and I think also 'thank you.'

"After that there came some anxious times, but in the end mine was one of the districts that had no mutiny history. Harold's nerve had been shaken by that scene in the town, and the worst of it was that he couldn't get it back and that his wife saw it.

"At last it was safe for them to leave, and I thanked God for it, though life didn't seem to offer much to me when she had gone out of it. Anyhow, I knew it was the only thing for me, if I was to avoid making a fool of myself, and she—well, she was everything that a woman ought to be.

"The evening before they were to go away I came upon her sitting in the veranda of my bungalow—we had moved out of the fort ages before, in spite of Harold's frenzied protests—and she began to speak of all, she was pleased to say, they owed to me.

"Don't," I said. "It is I who owe a debt—to you. It is you who have helped me, helped me to play the man."

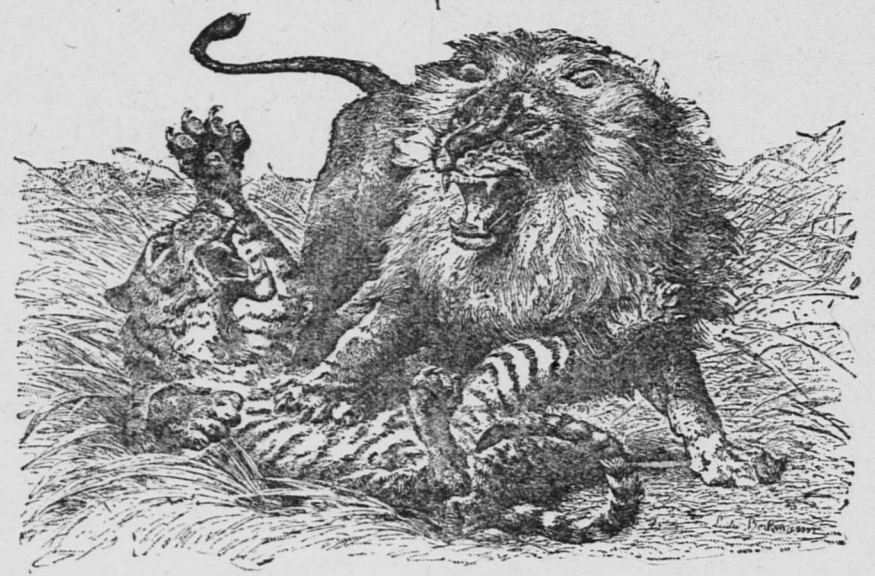
"I don't think you wanted much help to do that," she said very seriously.

"In a moment we were on our feet, facing one another, and her hands were in mine. I knew then, I know now, that I might have kissed her. But—it would have hurt her.

"Instead I stooped and kissed her hands.

"Goodbye and God keep you," I said, and turning, left her.

"That, I know now, was my greatest



A JUNGLE FIGHT.

moment of all—a moment that might so easily have been spoiled for her, for me.

"So now instead I have my memories—memories of things done, and one priceless memory of a thing left undone; and now, as I sit here waiting for the end, they give me all I ask of happiness and of contentment."—Cornhill Magazine.

Never Wore Pajamas.

At a function on Main street a bashful young lady was taken in to dinner by an elderly professor who was a bit deaf. To start conversation, she said: "Professor, do you like bananas?" "Yes, my dear lady," he answered, "but I think I prefer the old fashioned night shirt."

Had a Strong Breath.

An Irishman leaned over the counter in a jewelry store and said to the clerk, "Give me one of your best wedding rings." "Eighteen karats?" he was asked. "No, ating onions, but is it any of your infernal business?"

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THE AMERICAN GRAPE INDUSTRY.

A Great and Increasing Branch of Horticulture.

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

"The grape is the poor man's fruit, especially one who has only a house lot of the smallest possible dimensions. He can plant vines beside his cottage and their roots will extend and profitably occupy every inch of ground underneath it and from that small space produce all the fruit his family can consume, while the vines afford shade and protection and add beauty to his little home, occupying no space, either above or below the ground to interfere with other interests, and producing more fruit in less time and with less labor and attention than anything that was ever planted."

All of which is charming in truth unless the phylloxera or the downy mildew or the aphid or the dry rot become appurtenances to vines, or the chickens or small boys of the neighborhood steal all the grapes just as they are getting ripe.

Chickens, however, should be kept in pens, and if every small boy's father had a grape vine which furnished "all the fruit his family could consume," there would be no incentive to pillage the neighbor's vines.

As for the downy mildew and the other ailments to which civilized grape

30,000,000, Ohio third with 14,000,000 and Kansas, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Oklahoma, Illinois, Indiana, Georgia and Iowa with 5,000,000 or less each. California alone had a quarter of a million acres in vineyards with an annual production of 30,000,000 gallons of wine. The investment represented in that State alone is estimated at \$85,000,000.

Wipe Tank as Big as a House.

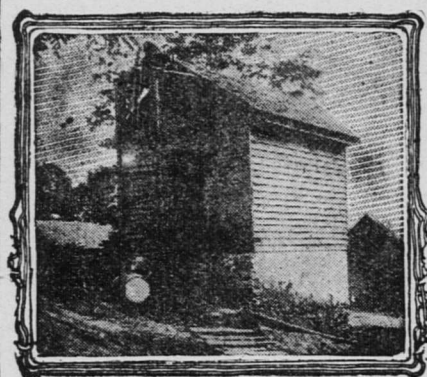
The writer once climbed to the top of a single cask at Fresno, California, which contained 96,000 gallons of port wine. There are hundreds of casks throughout the State with a capacity of 50,000 gallons each. The annual raisin production of California amounts to about 90,000,000 pounds, while about 25,000,000 pounds of these raisin grapes are shipped East every year as table grapes.

Last year the Chautauqua district in New York produced 600,000 gallons of unfermented grape juice.

These figures give some idea of our

Increasing Wealth in the West.

In commenting on the need which has hitherto manifested itself in the West for calling upon Eastern money centers for funds with which to move Western crops, a New York financial letter states that with conditions as they were ten years ago, the present record-breaking crop would have strained the capacity of the New York financial centers to the utmost to furnish sufficient funds. So greatly, however, has the wealth of the West increased and so large are the surplus reserves of the farmers that even with crops so stupendous as to amaze Europe, New York financiers have been hardly inconvenienced by the demands for funds. In a not distant future it is predicted the West of the Mississippi Valley and of the Missouri Valley as well will be found exclusively lending



SCUPPERNON WINERY, NORTH CAROLINA.

or advancing money with which to move the crops that are grown in the remoter regions of the Southwest or the distant Northwest.

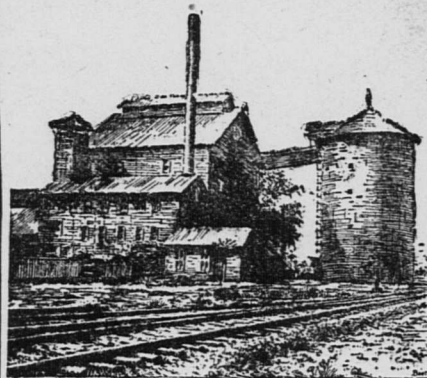
No expert can estimate accurately the gains that will come this year to the farmers, the surplus that will be left for them after paying expenses, which represents their profits. Some of the most experienced experts have ventured to estimate that the farmers of the United States this year as a whole will find themselves to the good by not less than \$300,000,000, and possibly \$400,000,000. These are the gains as well as those which the great transportation companies expect to receive for carrying the agricultural products from the harvest fields to the market to which Mr. Vanderlip referred in his address to the National Bankers' Association at Washington. The United States as a whole ought to be richer by reason of the year's industry, agricultural and manufacturing and transportation, by an amount considerably in excess of a thousand millions.

GASOLINE POWER ENGINES.

Constitutes Great Saving in Horse and Man Power—Have Come Into General Use on Many Prosperous Farms and Homes.

Inexpensive, reliable power on the farm and around the home is becoming more and more desirable these days when unskilled labor is so high and hard to procure. Gasoline engines, which when started practically take care of themselves, are rapidly supplanting steam engines and horse power, the operation of which requires constant attention. The difference in the cost of operating and the advantage of starting at a moment's notice has advanced the popularity of gasoline engines where comparatively small power is required in contrast with other power devices.

A few years ago we heard but little about gasoline engines for use on the farms, while to-day we find many of them on up-to-date farms and small business plants. This growing interest has been brought about largely through the improvements that have



A GRAPE BY-PRODUCT FACTORY.

been made by manufacturers during late years in simplifying the working parts of the engines so that the average man can operate them with the ease of an expert. As a matter of fact, a bright boy can handle a modern gasoline engine with but little teaching. Take the farmer who has never seen a gasoline engine and let him start and stop one a few times and study some of the principles of operating it and in a few days he will become as familiar with its workings as he would with a team of horses or a tread-mill. The general usefulness of a machine of this sort on a farm is apparent. There is ensilage to cut, wood to saw, feed to grind, corn to shell, water to pump, in fact a multitude of things that can be done with a gasoline engine at small expense.

CHICKENS AS GARDENERS.

Can Be Taught to Pull Weeds and Harvest Grain.

"I see as how a scientific perferesser has trained a yaller dorg to count ten an' answer fool questions," said the hired man to the tourist. "Wy that ain't nothin'." I knows an old feller back yere in th' Valley what beats that all to flinders. Began raisin' chickens when he was a boy. I seen some bantams he had no bigger'n fleas an' game birds what c'd step over a six-foot fence. But that ain't nothin'.

Last time I was down 't his place he had a hundred-acre farm an' 'bout ten thousand chickens, an' was raisin' truck for early northern markets. Powerful big chickens they was, an' he had 'em trained so's they'd work his farm for him. They wasn't a weed nor a blade o' grass in that whole farm 'cep'n in the pastures. An' bugs? wy they cudn't a tater bug, nor a cut worm, nor even a cabbage flea get a foot inside o' that farm afore a chicken had 'im. An' that wasn't all. Them chickens c'd see at night. Guess he must a' crossed 'em with owls. Anyways, he never worried none 'bout early frost. If 'twas cold in the spring them chickens was out all night coverin' up tomatoes an' beans an' ev'rythin' tender. Jest squat over the plants with their wings spread out an' set there till sun up. He had tomatoes three weeks ahead o' anybody else. An' that wasn't all. When he planted his beets in turnips en passins he sowed 'em powerful thick an' as soon as they'd get up 'bout right size them chickens come along an' thin 'em out jest right. Fine eatin' for 'em, too. An' 'tween times they was going up an' down the rows all day long scratchin' up the dirt an' keepin' ev'rythin' cultivated jest perfect. Wy that feller never had a hoe in his han' from one year end to another. An' lay! Gee whiz! Them hens was the stiddest layers I ever see. But they didn't use no nests. Jest laid in reg'lar egg crates. An'



fast as one layer was full the hens in charge o' the layin' house 'd grab up a new frame an' drop it in the crate. I see 'em fill sixty-odd crates o' eggs in one forenoon.

"But that ain't nothin'." Them hens was so big an' powerful they c'd do almost as much as a hired man. I see a wagon full o' seed wheat come along past his house. An' there was a little hole in the wagon an' the wheat was a runnin' out all along the road. Well, sir, that feller jest drove 'bout five hundred chickens out in the road and put down a lot o' sacks an' they went to pickin' up that seed wheat faster'n you er I c'd pick up taters. They gathered up 'bout forty bushels. In the sacks? Wy of course they was the roosters a holdin' each sack, an' when a sack was full they'd whip a tie 'round the neck, set it up agin the fence an' grab up another. They was sich big powerful chickens, you know. An' that wasn't all neither. He had some whoopin' big roosters, an' he sharpened up their spurs in the fall an' had 'em cuttin' corn better'n you er I c'd with a corn-knife, an' stackin' it up jest as reg'lar. But shucks! that wasn't nothin'.

Wy I see that feller—

But as he looked around the tourist had fled in horror.

Chinese "Cash."

Consular reports from China are to the effect that the prospect of a reform or rather revolution in the money system of that Empire is not very bright, in spite of the promises to that end which have been made. There are a number of influential elements preventing the change which nations doing business in China have asked, among others the bankers who profit by the great variations in values of the same kind of coins in different cities as well as the provincial officials who mint them. The money of the people is still brass and copper, and to introduce a new system will be difficult owing to the dread on the part of the public of anything new. Gold and silver may continue to control the price paid for exports, but copper and brass will for a long time govern production.

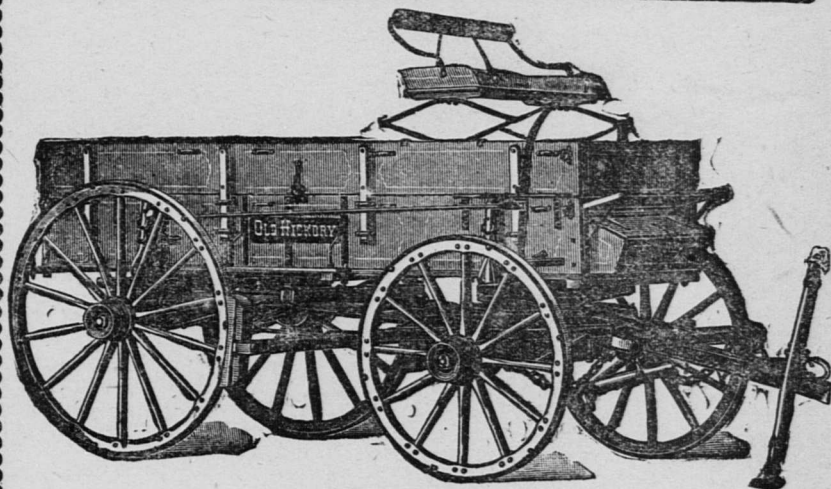


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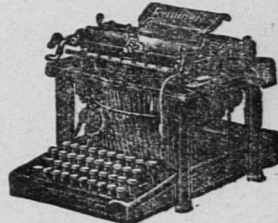
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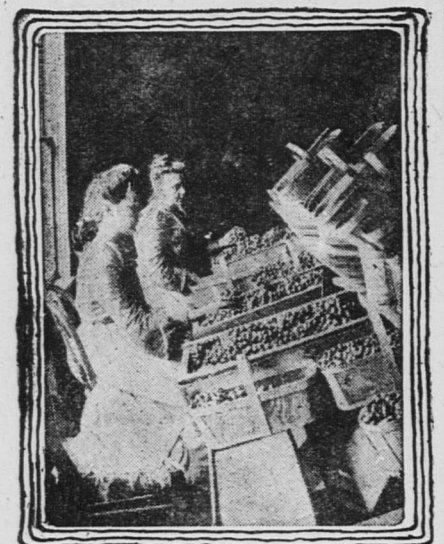
Largest Grape Vine in the World, Santa Barbara California.

vines are heir, horticultural investigations have shown that they can be combated with comparative ease by spraying, and rot not only prevented but the vine stimulated to even greater than normal production.

As a matter of fact, the grape industry in the United States when considered both as a large commercial proposition and as one where each man has his own vine, if not fig tree, is one of a great deal of importance and of great interest.

Count Their Age by Centuries.

Although the product of its fruit is accountable for much that is unseemly and frivolous, the vine is itself an object of great age and dignity. It is not known how old the grape will grow in America, since we have not been here long enough to make the test, even had a vine been planted with the landing of Columbus. Pliny mentions an Old World grape vine 600 years of age. Some entire vineyards in Italy held good for 300 years and others in Burgundy produced for 400 years and more.



PACKING CONCORD GRAPES, LAKE KEUKA, NEW YORK.

These were cultivated vines. Doubtless native vines grow to much greater ages.

The viticulturist of the Department of Agriculture, George C. Husmann, states that he has never seen a vine among the endless number of natives abounding in our forests that has died from the effects of age. Some old grape vines grow to immense size. There is a wild grape vine on the shores of Mobile Bay under which Andrew Jackson twice pitched his tent in his campaigns against the Seminoles, which has a circumference of over 100 feet, with a supposed age of about 100 years.

The Size of a Great Tree.

The largest known grape vine in the world was planted in California in 1842. It has made a phenomenal growth. Beneath its spreading branches, which cover nearly half an acre, 800 persons can find protection from the sun's heat. It bears from six to ten tons of grapes for a crop and the circumference of its trunk is eight feet. While the wine industry is by far the most important feature of grape growing, enormous quantities of table grapes are raised and by means of improved transportation facilities sent to all parts of the country. The Concord, the Delaware and the Niagara come from the North, the Scuppernon from the South and the Flame Tokays and other sugary raisin grapes from the Pacific coast.

The last census reported 12 States having in bearing over 2,000,000 vines each, California being first with 90,000,000 vines, New York second with

grape industry, which, while it is only about 50 years old, is small as compared to that of the world whose annual production is over 4,000,000,000 gallons of wine.

Other products of the grape are raisins—an enormous industry in itself—brandy, vinegar, grape syrup, a very superior article, and various pickles, jellies and preserves.

The grape furnishes also important by-products. Feed and fertilizer are produced from the pomace, also acetic acid. The seeds are separated from the pomace and fed to stock the same as grain. Ground up, they are used as a substitute for coffee. A high grade oil similar to olive oil is also produced from the seeds, which, among other things, make superior soap. They also yield tannin.

Mr. Husmann estimates that if all the wastes of the grape crop were utilized extra returns would increase its value fully 10 per cent., which, with our present grape production to the value of about \$15,000,000, would mean an additional earning of a million and a half, and this with our viticultural industry as yet in its infancy.

Feeding Oleo to the Navy.

Considerable of a sensation has developed over the furnishing to League Island navy yard, Philadelphia, of butter which analysis has proven to be simply oleomargarine colored with coal tar dye. Samples were taken from the government receiving ship Lancaster, several battle ships and cruisers and from the hospitals of the navy yard by agents of the Pennsylvania Dairy and Food Commission. Dr. Warren, the State Commissioner, declared them to be specimens of coal tar oleo and after considerable controversy, at the instance of President Roosevelt, they were finally submitted to Dr. Wiley, the chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture, who in a full report has sustained Dr. Warren's findings. Secretary Wilson has referred the report to the President, who has, it is stated, called the attention of the Department of Justice to the matter. Several arrests have already been made.

In speaking, however, of the substitution of oleomargarine for butter in the market, Dr. Wiley said that at present the amount of oleomargarine sold in this country whether fraudulently as butter or when marked as oleo is quite small. The government has rendered the making and sale of the stuff unprofitable by levying 10 cents a pound on all that is artificially colored, and half a cent on the uncolored.

Foreigners Refuse Colored Butters.

"Coal tar dyes," said Dr. Wiley, "are not fatally harmful, though by no means wholesome, and dairymen are permitted under the law to use such coloring matter to impart to their butter a rich yellow color. To render this unnecessary, the Department of Agriculture is now trying to educate the popular taste in favor of uncolored butter, and we are making some headway. Over in Europe one never encounters colored butter in any of the hotels or first class markets. The people there have learned to distrust it. We are coming to this in the United States. Today first-class hotels and fancy groceries will not buy butter that has a high color. Our epicures and those that live well are also fighting shy of it, and as a result the dairymen are beginning to realize that the bottle of coal tar dye is no longer a necessary adjunct to a successful dairy."

John Adams was the author of the motto, "E Pluribus Unum."